REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,168.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. BRUCE, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Feb. 1872.
,, VINGORLA	31	,, Galle	9
,, Carwar	Feb. 1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore	2	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Cannanore	3	,, Madras	15
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Coconada	17
,, Calicut	4	,, Visagapatam	18
,, Beypore	5	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Alleppy	7	,, Aksyab Point	20
,, Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

The above Steamer will call at Vingorla if inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Feb. 1872	Leave BUSSORAH	Feb. 1872
,, Kurrachee	2	Arrive Fao	21
Arrive Guadur	7	,, Bushire	23
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	26
			March.
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas	1
,, Linga	13	,, Muscat	3
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from Bombay 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,200 Tons Register, 400 H.P. G. MATHEWS Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages apply to JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,871 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,220 Effective. This Fine Steamer, specially built for the East Indian and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, Liverpool	£50
2nd Class ,,	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence on 31st instant.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship HOLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain ANDERSON.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel, which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£50
,, Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, to ,,	£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month.	

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34		
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st APRIL 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 5th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,713 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. PERKINS, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,616 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MANN, 1,429 Tons, classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

FOR LONDON.
(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, ROBERT TATCHELL, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

"WILSON LINE."
To follow the S.S. WALAMO,
BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.
(Port to be hereafter declared.)

THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly unobjectionable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class.....£90 | Second Class £30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through RATE for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 pakes Grey Shirtings.
3 ,, Grey T. Cloths.
5 ,, Grey D. mosties.
2 Cases Coloured Dhooties.
4 ,, Grey ditto
3 ,, White Longcloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH Three Dwelling-houses situated at Parell.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On TUESDAY, the 6th February, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible pro. erty situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's bungalows. The property consists of ground in area about 1,620 square yards, or there abouts, bounded as follows :—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road and partly by property of Cursetjee Bustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Bustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the propert, of John Joseph Pereira, and partly by the property of Framjee Edulji, and erected thereon are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road being called Upon Cottag , which are seldom unoccupied. Its former days tee rent-is aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum ; but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum rental for the bungalows, and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylicst Cottage design, and internally are in many respects fitted up as such. The Chinchpoogly Railway Station is within 150 yards of the house.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable modern and handsome household furniture in situ made to order and nearly new, rich diamond cut and beautifully moulded glasses, best electro-plated-ware of various designs and patterns, rich porcelain ware, best cutlery, an Erard's full-toned semi-grand manogany piano-forte, polished plate mirrors, ornamental time pieces, bronzed clocks and statues, engravings, chromolithograph s and photographs, rich velvet carpets, Moderateur and other lamps, china plants, books, carriages, horses, bullocks, cows, &c., &c., at the Colaba light-house.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, sale commencing at or about 12 noon each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction at the above mentioned Residence, the whole of the costly and tasteful household furniture, &c., the property of Henry Morland, Esq. the same comprising very beautiful rich rosiow diamond cut glassware, very handsome pier and mirror plates, best plated-ware, best steel cutlery, wall argand lamps with hi tess, a c-light hanging chandelier with flower shades and lustres, and handsome hy open carved furniture shades and lustres, and handsom hy open carved furniture mostly of well-seasoned blackwood, such as dining drawing-room, circular, pier, semi-circular, pier writing-desks, wash-stand and dressing tables, an Englis -and-rosewood revolving table, a mahogany bedstead with cornices, side boards, wardrobes, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy pedestal, rocking reclining, folding, writing and wicker arm chairs, music stools, teapoys, hanging, book cases, blackwood and mahogany sideboards, Ottoman chairs, cradle a full toned solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, with a revolving chair, large size brass gilt four post bedsteads complete, mirrors, teakwood wine tables and wardrobes, American bent-room chairs, swinging dressing glasses, a pair of two horses, a mahogany side table, billiard table, rich velvet carpets, 8 and 15 days marble clocks, pictures in maple and gilt frames, screens, bronzed figures as table ornaments, ornamental water vases for table, a quantity of wines specially selected and imported direct, consisting of sherry, port, claret, sauterne, champagne, whiskey, gin, hock and burgundy, Europe stores, cocks, hens, parrots, pigeons, canaries and other rare birds, large garden plants in tubs, pots and vases, a collection of valuable reading and professional books, bath, dispensing and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

(At 2 P.M. on the First Day.)

A very light and elegant English-built double-seated barouche, specially made to order, lined blue cloth with superior blue morocco leather cushions for single and pair of horses, with shafts, pole, and a pair of double reflector lamps, complete by Messrs. Brothers, London, nearly new.

A pair of silver grey very high caste fast trotting Arab horses, going in single and double harness 14-2½ hands.

An iron grey brougham do do 14 2½ hands.

A very light and genteel mail phaeton has been used not more than 3 or 4 months with a thorough bred Australian mare, a very handsome animal with fine action, quiet in saddle and harness, and has been used with a side saddle and possesses a certain degree of pace, a set of English-made brass mount d single harness nearly new, sets of strong London made brass gilt single and double harness.

1 Aden cow, 1 cow in calf yearling heifer and 1 pair of bullocks.

Catalogues with full particulars have been published and can be had at the Auctioneers and at the Light-house, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1872.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. PERSIA will sail on THURSDAY, the 1st February 1872, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th January 1872.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PERFORM TO-NIGHT,

TUESDAY, 30TH JANUARY 1872,

THEIR SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR FAMILIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box, Reserved	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, Unreserved	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	Re. 1		

Tickets to be had at the *Durbar*, *Oddsey Press*, Fort : at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao ; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

DOORS open at 7-30 P.M. ; Performance to commence at 8-30 P.M. precisely.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF THE

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE

OF

JAPANESE JUVENILES.

SECOND PERFORMANCE,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31ST.

ASTOUNDING FEATS,
WONDROUS ACTS,
TERRIFIC FLIGHTS.

THE CHAMPION ROPE PERFORMER,
THE BOY WONDERS,
THE LITTLE ALL RIGHT.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	3
Family Tickets, to admit three	10	Gallery	2
Pit	Re. 1		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next, the COUPONS or CURRENT DEPOSITS will be CALCULATED on the DAILY BALANCES, instead of on the Monthly Minimum Balances, as hitherto.

For further particulars apply at the Bank.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st PROXIMO, the QUARTERLY COUPON, due in Paris on the 16th idem, on the NEW FRENCH LOAN, will be PAID at the BANK, at the Exchange of Frs. 2·6 per Rupee.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION.—I hereby give NOTICE, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK, convened for the purpose of considering the advisability of forthwith completing the liquidation of the said Bank, and held THIS DAY within the Premises of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, was, by the Resolution of the Proprietors then present, ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the disposal of such of the business already advertised, as was left undisposed of at the Meeting to-day.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

29th January 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Camp ell	at Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co	,, 30	,,
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	,, 24	,,
Do. Warehope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, 21	,,
Do. M. P. Guimaraes & Son's	,, 20	,,
Do. do. old pale dry	,, 21	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	,, Pts.	,,
Do. do.	,, Qts.	,, 42
Do. do. Magnums	,, 82	,,
Do. Arthur Bl. Bowring's Qts.	,, 30	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co's supe ior	,, Qts.	,, 21
Do. Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers	,, 16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	,, 13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Best Electro-Plated EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES,
in a variety of beautiful patterns,
at
Rs. 45, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 150, 160, 180 and 200.

Dessert Frames,
at
Rs 80, 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, and 125.

Vases,
Chained Swan, Lily, and other patterns,
Rs. 54, 60, 63, and 70.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT),
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itch ings,—it is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless ; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing iron and phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poverty of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, nitutte, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co	1 Bombay. 1 Poona
BARRIE & Co	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Committee.

Bombay Club, 30th December 1871.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant GEORGE HASTINGS TURNER, R. E., are directed to forward the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, or no notice will be taken of them.

J. H. REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Dhoolia, 21st January 1872.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of about 440 FRANCIS NORTON'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVAL IRON POSTS, 5'6" long, with Galvanized Iron Cowras with Screw and Nut, complete.

PANDOORUNG BALKRISHNA,
Secretary S. M. C.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 16th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID FOR, intending purchasers are recommended to send forward their Orders to Bombay in antic pation for the parcel ex City of Pekin, from the Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES LOGIE,
Agents for Messrs. Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 2 th January 1872.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1871, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 25th INSTANT.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—OFFERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 30th instant, for the PURCHASE of about TWENTY-FOUR LACS of PANWELL BRICKS, which can be seen at the Moody Bay, Boree Bunder, and Cammateepoora depôts.

Particulars will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th January 1872.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely :—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE to TOBACCO DEALERS, CAPTAINS AND DUBASHES of SHIPS.—The Steamer STIRLING should be in before the 30th, and out of the 47 Package VIRGINIA MANUFACTURING coming by her a portion will if desired be so'd in BOND, but for this only application is necessary.

Messrs. G. CAMPBELL & Co., with the view of facilitating PROMPT SALES and REDUCING WAREHOUSE CHARGES, have advised me in anticipation that the "Crick ter," "All the Rage," and "Talisman" brands are amongst their best lights for those purposes ; also that the "Victory," "Royal Navy" 2 lbs., and "Prince Alfred" pounds, an "Havelock" and "Prince Alfred" 4 lbs. are black work, moderately priced, but most suitable for ships' stores.

Three Cases sundry marks Cut Tobacco will be sold cheap.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—MR. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

MR. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

MR. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY'S long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ACCELERATION OF THE THROUGH MAIL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

On and after THURSDAY next, the 1st FEBRUARY 1872, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect :—

The Down North-east Mail Train will leave Bombay at 16-30 A.M. as at present, but will reach Jubbulpore at 12 30 Noon on the following day, instead of at 1-30 P.M. as at present. The East Indian Railway Train will leave Jubbulpore after the arrival of the Down North-east Mail Train at 1-30 P.M. and will reach Howrah for Calcutta at 9-30 P.M. on the following day, instead of at 12-0 Midnight as at present.

The Up North-east Mail Train will leave Jubbulpore as at present at 9-15 A.M., but will reach Bombay at 11-45 A.M., instead of at 12-45 P.M. as at present. The Mail Train of the East Indian Railway will leave Howrah at 10 30 P.M., and will reach Jubbulpore in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up North-east Train for Bombay or intermediate places.

The Down South-east Mail Train will leave Bombay as at present at 11 A.M., and Poonah at 7-20 P.M., and will reach Raichore at 11-15 A.M. on the following day. The Madras Company's Train will leave Raichore after the arrival of the Train from Bombay, and will reach Madras at 8-45 A.M. on the following day.

The Up South-east Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-30 Noon as at present, arriving at Poonah at 4-50 A.M. leaving there at 5-0 A.M. and reaching Bombay at 12 1 Noon as at present, having, instead of at 11-45 A.M., as at present. The Mail Train of the Madras Company will leave Madras at 5-30 P.M., and will reach Raichore on the following day in time for Passengers to proceed by the Up South-east Mail Train for Poona and Bombay or intermediate places.

Neither of the Companies undertake to detain their Trains for those of the other Company, although Passengers can usually expect to be able to proceed by Trains announced as running in connection with each other over the different Railways.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bill, dated 1st February 1872, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Bank of Bombay 1st issue, Mofussil Press, and Colaba shares at quoted rates. Government Paper dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 pct.	Agra Bank	85
24,000	1,000	all	6 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 pct.	Do of Bombay New	(65½ xd
10,000	500	100	5 pct.	Do 2nd res. issue	192 xd
15,250	1,000	all	5 pct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	9 pct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	410 ss.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
7,000	200	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,465
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	129
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	785
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
.....	£20	10 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 7 6	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£48	49 5 0	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	130 p	Albert Mills Co	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
5 0	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,400
100	5,5 0	all		Bombay	2 8,0
900	1,000	all	5*	Bombay United	±10
1,000	150	100	25*	Bunsi Mills	200
750	2,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	1,2 5
2,50	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,140
9	1,0 0	all	Nil	Muruejee Spinning	86
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,460
600	2,000	2,000	210 p.s	Royal	1,650

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	910
250	5,000	500	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	225
150	12,000	11,000	480 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,400
200	2,000	all	250 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,075
200	500	all	35 pc.	Do New	510
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	200
800	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	5,500
300	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	2,050
150	2,000	all	100 *	Fort Press Co	1,050
300	250	1,800	30 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,110
200	1,000	all	200 p.s	French Press Co	875 ex
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,900	1.0 p.s	Kurrachee Press Co	1,0 5
2,000	2,500	all	65 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co	2,400
2,000	1,000	all	200 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
150	2,0 0	all	Nil.	Trinevelly Press Co	1,000
725	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150

* Per share for the half-y ar.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th January compared with the statement issued on 20th January :—

LIABILITIES.	20th Jan.	27th Jan.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,,	10,0000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	372,33,728	9 3,34,849
Do. do. do. at Branches	11,94,000	46,61,979
Other Deposits	130,34,167	126 82,355
Post Bills	31,11	38,884
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,67,778	11,61,421
Rs.	567,86,744	650,73,387
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	34,80,709	29,21,396
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,33,204	103,05,145
Loans, on Security of do	38,27,701	14,16,691
Current Accounts overdrawn	33,576	5,629
Bills Discounted	98,93,963	114,75,947
Stamps	7,429	7,119
Dead Stock Rs. 4,22 04		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 55,000		
	4,36,575	4,37,674
Bullion	12,78,807	12,18,017
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,21,211	4,71,130
Cash and Currency Notes	300 43 9 9	340,05,289
Rs.	567,86,744	650,73,387

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate. Rs.	For Past Week. Rs. a. p.	Present Week. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st Jan. 1872	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
Rates — House, Water, Lighting, & Police	16,03,200	37,759 8 6	9,450 8 1	47,210 0 7
Duties — Town	4,33,695	35,873 6 0	13,600 1 5	49,5,3 7 5
Do. Tobacco, with Licences	1,25,000	8,800 0 0	3,500 0 0	12,300 0 0
Conveyance, Licences	1,25,000	23,811 8 0	1,338 12 0	32,160 4 0
Do. Wheel Tax	8,991	939 0 0	126 2 0	1,165 2 0
Market Fees	2,52,000	9,6 9 0 0	2,181 1 0	11,750 1 0
Hailstone Cess.	2,00,000	20,534 5 6	1,933 15 6	2,,468 5 0
Health Department (Census)	2,14,758	4,0 0 5 3	1,805 1 4	5,955 6 7
Municipal Department	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Municipal Workshop	.....	413 4 2	319 7 11	732 12 1
Municipal Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits	.....	3,0 13 6	2,312 10 5	5,6 7 11
Advances	.....	727 10 3	401 13 3	1,129 7 6
Miscellaneous — Fines and Penalties	15,500	137 8 0	326 9 3	464 1 3
Do. Receipts	19,0 0	325 13 5	164 10 4	490 7 9
Do. Fees	55,286	3,434 6 9	1,182 10 11	4,617 1 8
Do. Savings	.....	*24 15 10	255 6 10	232 9 0
Receipts on Account of Last Year's Assets	.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0
T'l Receipts Rs	30,63,729	103939 9 4	38,543 14 3	2,07,895 9 9
* Less Debits	R's...	*22 13 10	.....	.....
Rs..	1,69 316	11 6 3	8,543 14 3	2,07,895 9 9
Total R's	...	...	...	3,84,513 15 9

DISBURSEMENTS.				
General Superintendence Rs.	1,34,956	9 6 1	6 3	9 884 15 0
Assessment of Rates, Taxes, &c.	55 532	4,18 11 11	.....	4,18 11 11
Collection Department	56,293	4,593 2 7	20 0 0	4,613 2 7
Police & Fire Engines	3,54,804	28,155 0 3	.....	28,155 0 3
Public Health Department	7,84,728	42,608 10 4	12,6 0 6 9	55,29 1 1
Public Works — Establishments	38,789	4,743 6 4	.....	4,743 6 4
Miscellaneous — New Work	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lighting	27,666	.....	.....	.....
Watering	3,20,000	1,638 0 0	14,613 2 0	14,613 2 0
Repairs, roads			4,102 4 5	5,740 4 5
Repairs — Municipal Buildings	14,000	.....	.....	.....
Improvements of Streets	50,700	.....	.....	.....
Water Works, Maintenance	73,004	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Drainage	2,75,824	100 0 0	.....	1,100 0 0
Victoria Gardens	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Workshops	.....	.....	5,426 15 1	5,426 15 1
Municipal Debt	6,07,130	27,216 2 0	4,485 0 0	41,701 2 0
Primary Education	8,500	.....	.....	.....
Deposits	.....	12,625 0 0	.....	12,625 0 0
Advances	.....	1,581 4 10	264 1 7	1,548 6 5
Plant & Stores	13,070	301 14 11	.....	301 14 11
Miscellaneous, Payments on Account of last Year's Liabilities	10,442	451 12 0	2,869 0 0	3,316 12 0
Total Disbursement Rs..	30,73,979	167366 15 9	5 255 15 8	222,622 15 5
* Less Credit	.....	..	.....	...
Rs..	.....	.....	.....	222,622 15 5
Balance on 27th January 1872	.....	.....	.....	1,61,891 0 4
Total Rs..	..	...	...	3,84,513 15 9

T. C. HOPE,
Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

CALCUTTA.—25TH JANUARY.

This morning, at the Meeting of the Board, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal increased the margins on Loan Government Papers, viz., on 4 per cent, 4½ per cent. of 1870, and 4½ per cents. of 1871 at one per cent.; on 4½ per cents. of 1872 and 5½ per cents. at two per cent. The market for Government Securities was consequently affected. The following transactions were reported :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 98-10, 98-8, and 98-6, or 1-6, 1-8 to 1-1 discount, and again at Rs. 98-6 to 98-8, or 1-10 to 1-8 discount.

In 4½ per cents of 1872, only one transaction was reported, viz., a time-bargain contract, for half a lakh at Rs. 101-7, for delivery in one month.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,400 and 1,405, exclusive of the dividend.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 245 per £20.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.						Rs. a. p.
200 pieces	Grey Shirtings, (fine)	40 inch	39 yds.	10 lbs.	7 14 0	
250	,, ,,	,,	(,,) 45	,, 39	,, 8 lbs.	5 10 0
500	,, ,,	,,	(,,) 45	,, 39	,, 9 lbs.	6 8 0
500	,, ,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 6½ lbs.	4 7 0
750	,, ,,	,,	40	,, 32	,, 8½ lbs.	5 8 0
500	,, White Mulls		40	,, 20	,,	3 8 6
300	,, ,,		40	,, 20	,,	3 12 6
500	,, T. Red	,,	40	,, 20	,,	3 7 0

COTTON.				
127 candies	New Oomrawuttee	(ready)	...	... Rs. 250-56
225 ,,	Old Comptа	(2) days)	...	... ,, 2[illegible]
25 ,,	,, Ahmedabad	,,	...	... ,, 2[illegible]
15 ,,	M. G. Broach	,,	...	... ,, 275
50 ,,	New Akote	,,	...	... ,, 264
14 ,,	,, Ahmedabad	,,	...	... ,, 2[illegible]
25 ,,	Old Do.	,,	...	... ,, 274
10 ,,	New M.G. Ahmedabad	,,	...	... ,, 274
29 ,,	Old Dhollera	,,	...	... ,, 284
125 ,,	,, Veerumgaum	,,	...	... ,, 228

YARNS.				
30 bales	Mule Twist	No. 40	...	... Rs. 10½
5 ,,	T. Red Twist	,, 40	...	... ,, 20
75 ,,	Water Twist	,, 40	...	... ,, 11[illegible]
25 ,,	Mule	,, 40	...	... ,, 10 12/5-[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khinjee Oodowjee, 25 cases slates, B. Sazba and Co.
Violet (s), 37 packages firecl ay, and 8 casks China clay, T. Jafferbhoy.
Ardgowan, 2 bales papers, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rollo (s), 14 cases cochineal, D. Rutnager and Co.
West Australia, 64 kegs black paints, and 10 kegs red lead, A. C. Hymbhoy.
Ardgowan, 8 bales papers, B. Sazba and Co.; 102 cases oilmanstores, Bull and Co.; 5 kegs white lead, A. H. Tyebjee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 25 boxes brandy, J. Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 85 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Natha; 100 cwts. bans, Edward Bates and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Jane Law, 1,000 bundles gulls, Vasraz Munjee; 73 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 125 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria; 27 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Bella Maria, 1,102 bundles myrabolams, Naronjee Dewjee.
Sam Mendel, 175 bundles hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1,000 bales cotton, Whitehe, Stewart and Co.; 129 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 220 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee; 30 bales cotton, G. Baldew.
Manilla, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bella Maria, 10 bales hides, A. S. A. Cadur.
Undaunted, 300 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 138 bales cotton, Nulloo Bega.
Violet (s), 21 bales hides, Goolam Russool Cadurbhoy; 321 bundles gulls, Mogjee Jeewan; 30 bundles gulls, Currimbhoy Vewey; 10 bales hides, E. W. A. T. N. Meera and Co.
Walamo (s), 89 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.
Rollo (s), 109 cwts. horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 6 bales hides, V. Natsee; 46 bales wool, Dewjee Goculdass; 25 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 60 bales wool, Narandass Runsordass, 25 bales cotton, and 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhar; 3 bales wool, Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 80 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 35 bales wool, Chuttarbhoy Pitamber; 20 bales wool, C. Cullianjee; 5 bales hides, N. Gangjee; 142 bundles coir yarn, C. Mogjee.
Penguin (s), 20 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.; 13 bales wool, H. Khedaas; 51 bales cotton, Roopchund Mookhund; 125 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.
Atalanta (s), 15 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 900 bundles wet dates, Lilladhur Khepall; 141 bales cotton, Framrunnall Chemunram; 65 bales wool, J. Hormusjee and Co.; 50 bales wool, Narandass Runsordass; 200 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.; 1,175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 450 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham and Co.; 40 bales cotton, Lallchund Nourimgray; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.; 28 bales cotton, Jairam Duyal; 240 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 101 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 70 bundles gurmala, Mamod Moosa; 14 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 51 bales cotton, Soonderdass Morarjee; 80 bales cotton, H. Soonderdass; 48 bales cotton, H. Ramgus; 700 bundles galls, S. Vaejee; 50 tons old iron, F. Sands and Co.; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.
William Cory (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee and Co.; 916 bales cotton, Tech, Cassels and Co.; 575 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 6 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.
China (s), 38 boxes dry ginger, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Australia (s), 9 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.
Sphinx (s), 259 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia (s), 8 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

Persia (s), 5 bags coffee, Pelly and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenavon, 200 bales cotton, Tezpal Nursingdass.
Ivanhoe, 26 bales cotton, Heerjee Veerdhur.
China (s), 54 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Patna (s), 6 bales cotton, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 2 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Abdoolbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 91 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 6 chests M. opium, Hajee John Momed Abdool Khaluck; 728 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 24 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy; 50 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 10 chests M. opium, Tamchund Gunsundass; 183 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 49 chests M. opium, J. Peerbhoy; 14 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Momed; 45 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 17 chests M. opium, Jawamul Dulsookroy; 101 chests M. opium, Luckmeharon Sewnarion; 10 chests M. opium, Soorutram Bhoya; 24 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 13 chests M. opium, 26 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 12 chests M. opium, G. Seengane; 15 chests M. opium, Ardaseer Burjorjee; 13 chests M. opium, G. Coonjallal; 7 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, R. Cachoram; 8 chests M. opium, J. Ramjee; 9 chests M. opium, M. Gumeshaw; 79 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 28 chests M. opium, R. Cahoram.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Castor	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d to £3 15s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 23 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing d ing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	WilliamCorry (s)	Donaldson	Cardiff, Dec. 17.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Jan. 14.
	Nachimoff	Grecke	Cardiff, Dec. 23.
	Behar (s)	Blake	Sydney, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Australia (s)	Murray	Aden and Suez.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Aden and Jeddah.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Aden and Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Orissa, Tomlin, to China, &c.
Ship Mahableshwur, Corney, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer William Cory, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sphinx, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Sir Jn. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Atalanta, to Liverpool.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—28TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 20th January, 2-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th January, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 16 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th January, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th January, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 28th to 9 P.M. of the 29th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 20	0 30
,, Galle	once in	2 5
,, Kurrachee	0 25	0 8
,, Madras	3 10	0 23

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Hickman, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Poona.
Money, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on furlough, from Nagpore.
Simond, Major Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.
Ternan, Ensign, 68th Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Saunders, Lieutenant, 28th Foot, on leave, from Scalkote.
Russell, Major-General, Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Plomer, Major, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, on duty, from Bhooj.
Firebrace, Lieutenant, Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Foss, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. S., on duty, from Aboo.
Pilcher, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Bunnoo.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Ternan, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Jaboun.
Bourne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Simpson, Lieutenant, Adjutant 2nd N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Moore, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poorundhur.
Barton, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Wood, Colonel, 14th N. I., on furlough, to England.
Walters, Major, 44th Foot, on furlough, to England.
Saunders, Lieutenant, 28th Foot, on leave, to England.
Jacob, Captain, 19th N. I., on duty, to Poorundhur.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Jan. 27.)

Lt.-Col. G. A. Harrison, District Supt. of Police, Boolundshuhur, privilege leave for one month, from the 1st Jan. 1872.

Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, Asst. District Supt. of Police, Kirwee, transferred to the Meerut Div., to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Boolundshuhur, during the absence of Lt.-Col Harrison.

Surg. Maj. Stewart Clark is re-appointed as Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons and Dispensaries, N. W. Provinces, with effect from the 8th of Nov. 1871.

Mr. Frederick Eden Elliot, Joint Mag. and Depy Collr, held charge of the offices of Collr. and Mag. of Gorruckpore from the 16th to the 18th of Dec. 1871, both days inclusive.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 25.)

Mr. J. W. Smith, Depy Commr, is appointed to the charge of the Lahore District.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, Offg. Depy. Commr., Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Commr. of Gujranwala.

Asst. Surg. A. Skeen, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Murree, is appointed to the medical charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lt.-Govr., from the date on which he assumed charge thereof.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Delhi Garrison Order, dated 14th Dec. 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. J. Fleming M.D., to the temporary charge of the Delhi Lock Hospt., from the 15th idem, vice Asst. Surg. J. Shaw.

Dera Ismail Khan Station (Camp) Order, dated 24th Oct. 1871—"The Head-Qrs. of the native troops of the Dera Ismail Khan Garrison, having this day proceeded into camp, Capt. F. Lance, Station Staff Officer of Dera Ismail Khan, will continue to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer whilst the troops remain in Camp."

This cancels P. O. No. 381, dated 7th Nov. 1871.

Dated 2nd Dec. 1871, directing Asst. Surg. S. Mackertich, 5th Punj. Inf., to afford medical aid to the 2nd Pun. Cav. and the 1st Sikh Inf. in addition to his other duties, vice Surg. A. P. Holmes, and pending the arrival of Surg. G. Farrell.

Dated 9th Dec. 1871, directing Surg. G. Farrell, 2nd Punj. Cav., to afford medical aid to the 1st Sikh Inf, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surg. A. P. Holmes, on duty at Dera Ismail Khan.

Zeitwaeesabad Station Order, dated 16th Dec. 1871, directing Asst. Surg. J. Kelly, 1st Punj. Inf., to assume charge of the 3rd Punj. Cav., vice Asst. Surg. Sanders, 2nd Sikh Inf., who marches with his regiment in course of relief.

Kohat Station Order, dated 23rd Dec. 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. G. Thomson, 1st Punj. Cav., to the medical charge of the Hazara Mountain Bat. and No. 4 or Garrison Co. of Arty., in addition to his other duties, vice Asst. Surg. Jackson, proceeding with his regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan.

Rajanpore Station Order, dated 9th Dec. 1871, as a temporary measure, directing Asst. Surg. W. F. Murray, M.B., attached to the 3rd Punj. Cav., to proceed to Dera Ghazi Khan, and report himself to the Officer Comdg., for duty in that station.

Dated 20th Dec., 1871, directing Asst. Surg G. C. Ross, 4th Punj. Cav., to receive over medical charge of the Detachment 3rd Sikh Inf. from Asst. Surg. R. Power, 3rd Punj. Cav., about to march with his regiment.

2nd Punjaub Cavalry, Regtl Order, dated 4th Jan. 1872, directing Capt. E. C. R. Clifford, Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer, to revert to his substantive appointment as 3rd Squad. Officer, and officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 28th Sept. 1871, the date on which Lt. E. Lloyd reported his departure to join the 4th Punj. Cavalry.

3rd Sikh Infantry, Regtl Order, dated 27th Dec. 1871, appointing Lt. J. Cook, Adjt., to command two companies detached for an escort of His Honor the Lt.-Govr.

Capt. C. J. Hamilton, 1st Wing Sub. and Offg. 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Capt. W. C. Ramsden, Qrmr., on duty at the outposts, or until further orders.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rr.	42	0 0
Half Year	,,	24	0 0
Three Months	,,	14	0 0
One Month	,,	5	0 0
One Week	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Master—MR. MCDONALD, Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, } With two Assistants.
Music Maste—HERR SCHMUCK.
Drawing Mistress—MISS COLLETT.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN, Governess—MISS WASTENDY, } With Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FEES.

Government Standards	Rs.	5 and 6	Rs. 8
1	3	7 and 8	10
2	4	Mu-ic	10
3 and 4	6	Drawing	2

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School.

By Order of the Committee,
D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

CUNHA—GAMA—January 16th, at Goa, Arpora, J. Gerson da Cunha, M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., Edin., eldest son of Francisco Caetano da Cunha, Esq., Lieutenant Commander of Boga, to Anna Ritta Alexandrina, only daughter of Dr. Antonio Jose da Gama, Surgeon Major and late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, New Goa.

BRUCE—CAHILL—January 27th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. W. L. Fames, M.A., Chaplain of Ghorepoorie, Lewis Stanhope Bruce, Surgeon, Bombay Army, to Kathleen Jane Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Staunton Cahill, M.D., Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYNES—January 10th, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. J. W. Baynes, of a son.
BELL—January 19th, at Dacca, the wife of Rev. W. C. Bell, Chaplain, of a daughter.
BINNY—January 24th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John Binny, of a son.
DOUGHTY—January 13th, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. Doughty, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.
OTTLEY—January 20th, at Mominabad, Deesan, the wife of Captain R. Ottley, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.
SCONCE—January 25th, at 15, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872.

IT is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the news telegraphed from London yesterday that England has resolved to withdraw from the *Alabama* arbitration unless America abandons her claims regarding indirect damages. The English representatives were clearly overreached by the Yankees in the negotiations that led to the treaty of Washington. They were simply persuaded to allow the United States the chance of putting forward, for consideration by arbitrators, claims the mere statement of which is insulting to an independent nation, and which are so outrageous that no country which had not endured a Sedan would submit to them. The whole transaction is a pleasant commentary on Mr. Gladstone's theory of settling international differences by arbitration. When a nation is represented by men who have no scruples and no sense of honour, other nations that bargain with it are likely to lose more by peaceful compromises than by war itself. The English Ministry has at last found out this truth, and is able also to perceive that the English people, while regarding war with the United States as the greatest of misfortunes, would rather try an appeal to arms than satisfy the greed of American shipowners by the payment of an indemnity equal to what Bismarck would have taken from France after Sedan.

IF Sir Philip Wodehouse is a man of energy, he will find plenty of scope for that quality in assuming the reins of government. Every department has suffered more or less from the neglect of the past five years. To say nothing of the many Bills which have remained for some unexplained—or, perhaps, too easily explained—reason in a chrysalis state, the pigeon-holes of the Secretariat contain many a bundle of documents which

> "But that they are forbid
> To tell the secrets of their prison house
> They could a tale unfold"

of schemes which have been discussed and rediscussed, and questions which have been reported on *ad nauseam*, but have never reached a state of settlement; and yet almost the first thing that we trust our new Governor will give his attention to is the necessity of undoing, or at any rate modifying, the one solitary enactment of any importance which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues have brought forth. We allude to the Non-agricultural Cess Bill, which was hurried through Council last year, and passed almost unanimously in defiance of all rules of political economy, policy, or common sense. As the tax in question does not affect those of our readers who live in Bombay, and may therefore have attracted little of their attention, the burdens of others not having, as a rule, much attraction in this selfish world, a short account of its conception, birth, and infancy, up to that period of its existence when it attained the dignity of a second reading, may not be altogether out of place.

A very long time ago, in the monsoon of 1870, Government made one of their frequent contributions to the pavement of a nameless region, and took municipal reform in the Mofussil as the subject of their good intentions. The present state of municipal institutions in that remote region has long been ac

THE INVESTITURE OF THE RAO OF KUTCH WITH THE INSIGNIA OF G. C. S. I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The following is an account of the presentation of the insignia of the Order of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India to H. H. Rao Pragmuljee of Kutch.

It was, indeed, only fitting that Her Majesty should send the insignia of the highest branch of this "most exalted order" to the Rao Pragmuljee of Kutch, who, apart from his personal merits, has treaties with the paramount power which secure for his State a greater degree of independence than can be boasted by any State in Hindustan, excepting, perhaps, the Gaekwar.

Colonel Law returned to Bhooj on the 8th instant, and immediately set on foot preparations to give due *éclat* to the occasion. Fortunately a handsome road leading from the Residency to the Palace gate had been just completed; it is admirably kept and watered, and passing as it does by beautiful old temples, now gaily decorated with streaming flags, and along the new Esplanade which overlooks the sheet of water by the city walls, it makes as pretty a passage for a procession as could be devised.

On the 19th, the deputation arrived at Mandavie; and, when due care for their entertainment had been made, they lost no time in marching the 36 miles that lay between them and Bhooj, and they may bless the Rao's English engineer, Mr. W. Phillips, for the pains he has been at in repairing the villainous road that has hitherto disgraced the country. They reached Bhooj on the 20th, some on horses, and very pretty they looked perched on parti-coloured native saddles; some on the riding camels of the country, which are excellent; and some in the horsed carriages supplied for the occasion by the Rao. They were the guests of the Political Agent, and put up at the Residency, or in tents pitched for their use.

At first, little but shikar could be thought about, and Mr. Fitzgerald astonished the Kutchees, accustomed as they are to see Sahebs work like horses at their pleasure, by his eagerness, and the distances he would go in search of snipe and duck.

Unfortunately, the scanty rainfall had made this shikar, which at times abounds in Kutch, scarcely worth following this season. All the more do the towns-people appreciate the respect paid to the place in refraining from shikaring the large lake by this town where duck and teal lie thick and temptingly near, yea, even among the legs of the washerwomen.

All being ready by the 25th instant, the ceremony took place upon that day. The road was spanned by arches of evergreen, the scaffolding of the Rao's new Palace was gay with hundreds of streamers; crowds mounted the city walls (reminding one of the party of a similar gathering he had witnessed in these same walls when going to rescue a suttee from the fire, so little back as 1850), for it was spread far and near that the Queen of England, who rules all Hindustan, as one only of all her dependencies, had sent a special mark of her favour to the Rao of Kutch.

The Durbar was held in the Durbar room of the new Palace, whose 80 feet of length were well adapted for the gathering. It was filled by the Jareja Chiefs subordinate and subject to the Rao, attending as in duty bound, and by a large concourse of spectators.

There attended, of the deputation from Bombay, Sir Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., Sir Henry Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., Mr. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to the Governor, Major Plomer, and Captains Ewart, Stevenson, DeVinay, and Fire brace. Both the civilian members of the deputation, Mr. Ashburner and Mr. Shaw Stewart, were absent. Of the garrison there were present Colonel Scott, Colonel Farquharson, Major Parker, Captains Iredell, Walter, and Gillmor, and Dr. DeTatham. The ladies were Mrs. Pirie, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Iredell, Mrs. Gillmor, and (two) Mrs. Phillips.

The Rao had modestly waived his right to a throne, and occupied a silver chair in the centre of a dais—on his right, upon this dais, was seated Colonel Law, the Political Agent, and Sir Edward Russell on the left, the members of the deputation and European ladies and gentlemen being placed on the right.

The Rao had sensibly yielded his prejudices, and allowed chairs to all, notwithstanding the piteous pleading of his Whazad, that they did not like innovations so sad and levelling. It was a striking scene, for these Northern races are fine in physique, and both in martial bearing and costume excel the Deccane s.

The Rao took his seat precisely at 4 p. m., all persons attending the ceremony having previously taken their places. The procession from the Residency was timed to arrive immediately after the Rao "pudarod," as they phrase it, and it was the first time the latter had so exactly. The insignia lay upon a handsome cushion of kin-kob covered by a gold brocade cloth, and carried by the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, Mr. Fitzgerald, who was supported on each side by General E. Russell and Colonel Sir H. Green as brother-Knights of the Order into which the Rao was now to be formally admitted. The cushion and its precious freight having been placed conspicuously upon a stool in front of the dais, all was ready for the presentation.

First, Colonel Law read out the Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual, prefacing them with a few words in Gujerathi in explanation of their purport, the Dewan reading a literal translation, and the documents were then placed in the hands of the Rao, who received them with profound respect. Then Col. Law gave a short speech, addressed as much to the assembly as to the Rao, explanatory of the nature of the Order confirmed upon the Sovereign of Kutch, the personal qualifications of the Rao, and the status of his Raj, which had drawn Her Majesty's attention; the high honour that resulted from admission into so noble a brotherhood of which the Shah in-Shah, ruler of all India herself, was a member, although the first and noblest; and finally, in a few words, the gratification he himself felt in being selected to present the decorations to a Chief of so much personal merit as the Rao, with whom his own acquaintance dated from the time of Rao Desuljee.

People do say that the speech might have been in English, and that it contained for the vernacular too much of Sanscrit, but Colonel Law knew whom he was in reality to speak to, and the common vernacular of Kutch is a vile jargon. Col. Law, assisted by Sir Ed. Russell, then placed the decorations upon the Rao, who stood before the Durbar a Knight Grand Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India: His Highness then read a suitable reply, in which he made clearly understood the deep sense of the honour and gratification he felt at so high a mark of the Sovereign's content with himself and his administration; and dwelt upon the loyalty ever shown by his House to the British Government, whose friendship he besought only so long as this loyalty might continue.

This done, he resumed his seat, and Prince Humeerjee stood up to read an address. This Prince is the Rao's younger brother, and holds a fine estate as his appanage under the guarantee of Government. He said that the Bhayad or collaterals of the Blood Royal (and their name is legion) could not fail to feel a reflected light upon themselves when their "Motha Bawa" was thus chosen for the highest rank in so distinguished an Order in which Maharanee Queen Victoria herself deigned to mingle, and that he was deputed by his brethren to offer their heartiest and most respectful congratulations to their common Sovereign on the august occasion.

A distribution of 'pan sooparee' then brought the proceedings to a close.

We have not told the military honours with which the Rao was received, and after him the Political Agent's procession bringing the Royal Warrants and Insignia to the Palace. These were shorn of some of their proportions, owing to the narrow space in the court yard, which was still further blocked by building materials and scaffolding, impossible to remove. However, a guard of honour of 100 men, commanded by Capt. Wardle, was drawn up at the Palace door fronted by 50 sabres of the 1st Light Cavalry, the Band being to one side. At the Mahadeo gate of the city, a Soobadar's party of 50 men was posted, and the procession itself was escorted by twenty of the Political Agent's horsemen and a squadron of the 1st Cavalry.

There was but a single piece of misunderstanding throughout, and that resulted from the ignorance of native feeling in the matter of honours conferred by a Sovereign. It cannot have escaped even a superficial observer in this country how the hereditary principle is clung to by natives. A Desai of 200 years ago in a Desai still so far as the title goes, his children's children retaining the cognomen as a family distinction, and the same is true of all grades from the highest to the lowest in India. We hear that the Rao remarked upon this in signing the covenant for the return of the decorations, thus lent to him, as it were, that the whole of his people remark upon it equally, and that, although the personal value of the distinction was fully comprehended by him, it is said that he expressed a wish that the collar and badge might have remained as an heirloom in his family and a perpetual sign of the Sovereign's attention to him.

Pity it is that our best meant efforts to conciliate our feudatories should not be more in sympathy with their feelings and the genius of the people! But so it is. An order of Western chivalry is founded, we suppose, without consulting those who so well know the bent of the native mind, for the veriest griffins would have avoided the mistake of recalling the decorations bestowed by the Sovereign herself upon those who are no less Sovereigns also, though they be but little ones.

SPORTING NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Having been in the doctor's hands, I had to discontinue my letters; but, on arising from my bed "of lingering and sickness," as the Presbyterian parsons have it, I find that neither you nor I have lost much. The only thing of interest has been the almost fatal illness of the Prince of Wales, who all Englishmen, except the republican baronet Dilke, and few, or very few of his kidney, thank God, is now in a fair way to recovery. The national emotion when it appeared that the message of death might, nay, must at any moment have gone forth, was such as it is difficult to picture. In the Clubs, as bulletin followed bulletin, signed by men of such calibre as Jenner and Guil, announcing that all hope had vanished, men spoke with bated breath, and at the mention of the Princess' name firm, hard lips quivered. Continental nations cannot understand this feeling of deep loyalty; it is strange to them, it is peculiarly English. The sorrow was common to the whole nation, and when the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death passed without catastrophe, and brought with it hope, the relief was immense. During these trying days, of all the monarchs of Europe, the King of Italy alone was with us; not long since he had passed through an equally trying ordeal, and being, like our Royal family, in close fellowship with his people and true on his almost death-bed to them, he alone could understand and appreciate our loyalty. This last month must have distinctly opened the eyes of our would-be republicans to the fact that our constitutional fabric is not to be destroyed by such puny hands as theirs, and that the almost universal personal loyalty to the reigning family means that the British Monarchy is in no danger from them. The costermongers in their red shirt sleeves, who, the other night in the gallery of Old Drury, rose *en masse* to cheer "God bless the Prince of Wales," bullied as the poor fellows are for Sunday trading under the new Act, shows the staunch loyalty of the people. We reverence the Crown, and we are warmly and personally attached to the Queen and the Royal family, and that the affection is returned Her Majesty's affectionate letter to her people of Saturday last abundantly shows. Ere long the Prince of Wales will once more be in public again with health fully re established, and he will come from his sick chamber amongst us, knowing that he and all his house is trusted, loved, and honoured, in spite of what *exclats* like Citizen Dilke and a few eccentric politicians may rave to the contrary.

This being the closed season for racing, I have little to record except that Mr. Yates, one of our boldest and cleverest gentleman riders, carried off the great race at Croydon with his "Harvester" in a common exercise canter, and that he followed up his luck at Finchley by winning the open steeple chase there on "Lawrence" with equal ease. The Duke of Newcastle gave 1,000 guineas for "Harvester," a "Stockwell," and a very fine animal, as a yearling, and this horse is very likely to be "there or thereabouts" in the finish for the Grand Liverpool.

Baron Oppenheim, who has sold the "Colonel" to the Prussian Government for stud purposes, is now in treaty for the "Lamb" for Kaiser William, the horse to be delivered on the 1st May. The bargain was nearly completed, but I hear some difficulties have arisen in the details of the negotiations. The French have possessed themselves of that very promising young sire, "Marksman." Whitewall House and Spring Cottage are, I regret to say, both to be brought to the hammer. Both places have acquired considerable celebrity; the former from having been for so many years in the occupation of the late John Scott, for whom all Yorkshire mourns, the hero of nearly twenty St. Legers, and the latter as the birth place of "Blink Bonny," "Caller Ou," "Blair Athol," and many others of first rank. The difficulties about Langton Wold being got over, the competition for these excellent residences and training quarters will be close. In March next, Croydon will come to the front with the United Kingdom Grand Handicap Steeple Chase, distance four miles, entrance 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with no less than £500 added, a tempting prize for which we shall see a numerous field. After full two months' retirement Mr. Savile's Derby favourite "Cremorne" has again made his appearance with evident signs of his locks having been dressed for curbs. The colt has otherwise wintered well, and is good looking enough to win the fastest race ever run, but it is a moot point that he will remain sound till the Derby day. As a two-year old he, with all his owner's youngsters, got such a gruelling time of it that I somewhat suspect his temper, and he certainly "*curled up*" when "Prince Charlie" tackled and beat him. No one can blame Mr. Savile for making hay when the sun shines and for banking all the big stakes he did by the aid of this very clever colt, especially when he noted signs of incipient curbs. But this gentleman has another and, I am told, very strong string to his bow in the son of "Skirmisher" and "Regina," called "Kaiser," a remarkably nice colt promising to tread in the footsteps of "Cremorne" and have as good a two-year old year this season as the son of "Parmesan" had last. "Prince Charlie" has been blistered on the knees, and as yet has done nothing but walking exercise; he has grown immensely, and should he see Epsom will stand full seventeen hands high. It cannot be denied that he "makes a noise," but he is no roarer or whistler; thenoise can only be heard as he starts, but is not in the minutest degree observable, nor does it exist, when he is extended in his fast paces. He was quite sound in his wind when he pulled up after his victory in the Criterion, and in that respect he is sound now. It is not his wind I am afraid of, but of his joints, and that he may overgrow himself. Should he start well and sound he will be the best three year old England has seen this century, and it can boast of "Gladiateur," "Sterling," and "Blair Athol." His astute owner and trainer, Joseph Dawson, is determined not to hurry him in his preparation, and the big colt will have every justice done him. At present he goes better in the market for the Guineas than the Derby. The Baron's magnificent son of "King Tom" is wintering well, and has been doing, weather permitting, a quantity of nice, steady work, and heads the quotations for both of these great races, and the general opinion, in which I do not share, is that he will outstay the Middle Park winner over the Derby Course: that he has a greater chance of starting, and of coming ripe and sound into the starter's hands, I admit, but more I cannot concede. "Nuneham" also has spent his winter months very much to his own advantage, and, though he has receded to 20 to 1 in the betting, he is a very dangerous customer, one not the least likely to bring discredit on "Oxford." The horse watchers, a proverbial race of liars, will have it that the "Gladiateur" and "Sunbeam" colt cannot stay, of which, as yet, I am in a position to say they cannot possibly know anything. This colt, I repeat, is the most dangerous outsider in the race and one most likely to put Ruxley Park once more at the top of the tree. Good money is being from time to time quietly piled on him by people who get the credit of being very well able to take care of themselves. "King Lud," the property of Lord Zetland, has lately been brought into prominent notice for the Guineas, but of him I know nothing except that he is brother to "King Cole." "Queen's Messenger" is being backed freely for both races, but my impression is that on the eve of battle his stable companion "Nuneham" will be the Heath House champion, and if I am not very much mistaken there is a two-year old in this famous stable with which Mathew Dawson will equal if not eclipse his previous *coups*, quite a second Sterling. Let all your interested readers mark the *debut* and career of "Andred," a colt by "Blair Athol" out of "Woodcraft" (dam of Kingcraft). Till the Spring advances and the teams are sent along, it is beyond the ken of the most astute to say who shall win either of the great three-year old races. Of course, all sorts of guesses are hazarded and every one has his particular fancy, but in reality, with such racing-like animals in the "dark division" as "Alvarez," "Ethelred," "Vanish," "Blue Bess Lyon," colt, and the colt by "Stockwell" out of "Miss Peasdale," it is waste of time attempting to make a choice. As yet the book-makers have made no attempt to open their books on the Grand National, but the first stroke of the pencil will score down "Primrose" first favourite with "Harvester" well up. Lord Paulett has not to deliver his "gallant grey" till the 1st of May, so he will make a final effort to once more carry off the cross country blue riband before letting Bismarck & Co. have the "Lamb." Mr. Studd's "Despatch" is, I hear, in excellent form, and will take a great deal of beating, and it is said the "Doctor" is a much improved horse.

In coursing circles the sudden death of the champion greyhound, Master McGrath, still continues to be the topic of conversation. His owner, Lord Lurgan, being in attendance, at the time of the dog's death, on Her Majesty as Lord in Waiting, coupled with the fact of his nomination being first favourite for the Waterloo Cup—the blue riband of the leash—pointed at first to foul play, but that such was not the case a careful *post mortem* examination has clearly proved. The famous hound, who may justly be called the Eclipse of his breed, died from the combined effects of consumption and enlargement of the heart. Three times did he carry the courser's great trophy a rose St. George's Channel, and up to his last trial, only a few weeks back, he retained all the dash and vigour of a puppy. He ran four times for the Cup and was only beaten once, the winner on that occasion being "Lady Lyons," and Lord Lurgan's peerless dog only succumbed to her from his being off at the time. Now that "Master McGrath" is no more, the betting on he Cup has assumed a more open character, and "Pretender," who ran so well for it last year, and is now doing good work in Wales, will be very handy at the last ties. Lord Lurgan is third favourite with his clever hounds "Master Nat" and "Lady Lonsdale." The amount of money betted on this dog race, if I may so call it, is immense.

Our Australian cousins are bent on improving their breed of horses, though many years must elapse before their ventures and efforts can benefit you Indians, who offer sadly unremunerative prices. Racing has taken such deep root in the colonies and is so certain to flourish, that a thoroughbred horse, able to gallop, is almost as valuable a commodity as it is in this country. I have lately had frequent conversations with a large breeder from that part of the world, who assures me that nothing but rubbish is exported to India, for the simple reason that you people will not pay remunerative prices, and that till you add another round 0 to the figures you expect to get a race horse for you must just content yourself with the brutes now sent you with salt water pedigrees. The stallion "Tim Whiffler" who ran the dead heat with "Buckstone" for the Ascot Cup in about the fastest time on record, and several purchases from Count La Grange's stud have arrived for the late Mr. John Moffatt's stud at Chatsworth, where that clever little mare "Paté" has also gone. Mr. Moffatt, I believe, landed in the colony in the capacity of a shepherd, made an immense fortune, owned one of the finest properties in Australia, and entertained the Duke of Edinburgh: he re-visited England for the first time last year, and, after investing largely in blood stock and pedigree short horn bulls, unfortunately died at Galle on his way back to the land of his adoption. "The Marquis," the winner of the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes and the Doncaster St. Leger, has landed safely, and is located at the Maribyrnong Stud. He suffered defeat for the Derby by the very shortest of short heats. In him Messrs. Dakin have imported the best horse, not even excepting Fisherman, a badly-shaped animal; the Antipodes have yet seen. His blood is undeniable, being by "Stockwell" out of "Cinizelli" a "Touchstone" mare, and in shape and make he is all that can be desired, being a rich bay with black points standing about fifteen hands three inches high; he is a long low horse with great muscular development, a nice sensible head well set on a handsome arched neck, very strong shoulders of the peculiar Touchstone model, a good round barrel very deep at the brisket, closely ribbed up, a capital weight carrying back and loins with magnificent quarters, having a great sweep from the hip to the hock, flat clean legs with plenty of bone and open well shaped feet. When will India import such horses? There are dozens of equal blood and shape to be picked up yearly, both here and on the Continent, for as many hundreds as "The Marquis" cost thousands, their only fault being that they could not race. And yet anything seems good enough for our Indian Government, to judge by the brutes its agent sends. The famine in Persia must have killed hundreds of brood mares, so in future but a very limited supply can be looked for from that quarter. "The Dutchman," the Waler steeple chase crack, has arrived safely, is located at Epsom and doing good work there, but all in vain, for he is not the class of horse to contend successfully with the company he will meet at Aintree. He has been out a few times with the Surrey hoands, and goes pretty well in spite of his very faulty loins.

Mr. Allan McDonogh, who in the days of Jem Mason and Tom Oliver used to steer the famous mare "Brunette" in the van of the steeple chase cracks, is amongst the retirements from the turf, and the worthy sportsman and excellent gentleman will be much missed. The stud at Athgavan Lodge, as pretty a spot as I know of, is broken up and sold, and a lucky man is he who purchased that high and highly bred stallion "Mount Palatine." Mr. Lombard, the building stablings at Chantilly for eighty horses, Count La Grange has been purchasing yearlings, and the Duke of Hamilton's long string has recrossed the Herringpond, so racing in France is looking up, which is about all that can be said for the unfortunate country whose sufficiently beggared state Monsieur Thiers seems bent on absolutely ruining.

I was in Paris last week for a couple of days, and though the town itself seems, except in the case of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville, little changed, everything else is sadly so. No trade, plenty of grumbling as hard times and coming taxation, and an evident general widespread discontent such as the sun gets hotter must end in revolution. No one knows what to-morrow may bring forth for unhappy France now writhing under the galling sore Prince Bismarck so studiously applies the red precipitate to. The Duc d'Aumale has, since his return to Chantilly, been making himself somewhat unpopular by closing certain rides on the wood to trainers, but a prince who during his exile in England showed himself to be so true a patron of sport and so liberal will hardly let the restriction remain in force. The said Duke must be up and doing something for his party before the dog days set in, when rabies commence in Paris, or his chance will be gone, for the Imperialists will step in: anything better than a republic, Mr. Lombard, whose name twelve months ago was not known in England, has, with his purse of Fortunatus, got together such a string of horses as perhaps no owner ever possessed before. Already this millionaire's stables shelter such performers as "Mortimer," "Vulcan," "Henry," "Barford," "Manille," "Cymbal," "Verdure," "Blenheim," "Dutch Skater," "Ravenshoe," and "Eole"!! From Count La Grange he purchased thirty yearlings in one lot, and has commenced a breeding stud with that beautiful mare "Regalia," an Oaks winner, for 10,000 guineas. This gentleman commenced his racing career on our side of the water by, on the first outbreak of the Franco-German war, purchasing the cream of Count La Grange's stud, and during the season won more races, by the aid of Fordham, than any owner in England: he offered an immense sum for "Sterling," which was declined with thanks. I had a good look at a Frenchbred horse the other day of the Duke of Hamilton "Monseigneur," got by "Orphelin," just the horse I should recommend for exportation, and one certain to pay his original cost at a short date. He is a rich golden chesnut, standing about fifteen two, with a particularly level frame and immense muscular development, powerful back and loins, a very sweet Arab's head and the best of legs and feet. His having won the Tradesman's Cup at Manchester shows that he can race. Mortimer runs no more, but goes to the stud, where if he will only grow down a little he is likely to succeed, though to my mind, great performer as he undoubtedly was, he was not a thorough stayer—vide his Goodwood Cup race.

At this season of the year all the London theatres are, of course, in full swing, and it is hard to tell which house most satisfactorily feasts the eye. Dogmatists who delight in depicting our people as phlegmatic, saturnine, and as "taking their pleasure sadly," were much wide of the mark on Boxing Night, that most delightful combination of words, for the many thousands who visited our theatres during the Christmas week appeared to be translated to the seventh heaven of delight. Some of the transformation scenes were thoroughly splendid, and deserve, from an artistic point of a view, the warmest commendation. There was not a tint out of place, nor a dress that had not its correct chromatic balance in the colours of the scene. Great and novel ingenuity of construction, symmetry of composition, and gorgeous brilliancy of colour, delighted the gaze where ever it rested. We have a bet of "earning the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," and during the year just gone many a gallant Prussian fairly earned it, but here in 1872 we have, in the peaceful arena of the Holborn Amphitheatre, one of their countrymen, Herr Holtum, winning it every night by standing at thirty feet from the muzzle of a gun, and, in the words of the bills "catching a 20 lb. cannon ball fired from a siege gun weighing 1,600 lbs." Thus runs the announcement in the official programme; and startling as it appears the Prussian Hercules appears to do as he promises. I can detect no trick or jugglery in the performance, and knowing what terrible damage a spent round shot fired in anger, travelling no matter how slowly, can do among horse's legs and those of bipeds too, the arresting of the projectile appears to me nothing short of marvellous. The gun is hauled into the arena by a pair of horses and a number of men, the shot is handed round for inspection and the piece is fairly, so far as I and others can see, loaded, and the intrepid German taking his stand, just thirty feet in front of the muzzle, gives the word *fire*. The flash, smoke, and report tell that powder has been used, but in what quantity Mr. W. Charman, the proprietor of the Amphitheatre, does not tell us; at any rate, it propels the ball with such initial velocity as no one of "the three Graces" and they can hit pretty hard—ever gave to a cricket ball delivered by the fastest of bowlers. Your gunnery will smile incredulously at this, but the statement is a simple record of actual fact, and the gun is very cleverly caught out. Herr Holtum is a model of power and activity, and uses with ease and precision mugdores—Anglice Indian Clubs—of a weight an Indian pilewan could hardly lift, not to mention yield. Miss Amy Sheridan at Astley's displays herself and her superb form in pink fleshings as the Lady Godiva, her mount being an Arab. At Hengler's Cirque, Miss Jenny Hengler on, bar none, the most lady like mare I ever looked upon, presents the public to a piece of riding of the *haute ecole*, quite a treat to behold. At this establishment they have the genuine old English pantomime of Cinderella, one of the undeniable successes of a most successful season. The most popular songs were "God bless the Prince of Wales," and the less elegant "O.d Brown's Daughter."

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, PUNCH MAHALS, 26TH JAN.

It is exceedingly cold here now, thermometer standing at 34° at sunrise—I fancy it is below freezing-point at 2 or 3 in the morning. The snipe have been in and plentiful since the middle of December, and the duck are in thousands as usual. The weather is very changeable, and the real cold has only lately set in. The grain crops are looking tolerably good and are very good in the richer soils. We had over 33 in. of rain, our average being 26 in.

There is no more news to give, except that not long ago the *Times of India* informed us that the Naikra Bheels attacked Leemree near Jhalode. Also that the Malwa Bheel Corps was anxious to attack them. Unfortunately no place near Dohad was attacked, and Leemree is only 15 miles from Dohad, while Jhalode is only 20. How all this could have happened, and the Guzerat Bheel Corps not heard of it seems curious. The Malwa B. C. are about sixty miles from "Leemree near Jhalode." Perhaps the *Times of India* meant another Leemree, and is weak in geography.

BOMBAY.

King of Siam.—We learn that a bungalow belonging to a Parsee gentleman at Cumballa is to be rented for the King of Siam.

Vagrants.—Yesterday there were twenty-nine European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

The Band.—We have been requested to mention that the band of the 19th N. I. will not be able to play at the Esplanade bandstand this evening.

Theft.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Goolam Mahomed to receive eight stripes for stealing a cat belonging to Oorbaee, woman.

Criminal Sessions.—The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent will preside at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Friday.

Convicts.—Fifty-four convicts from the Tanna Jail are to be sent to the Andaman Islands by the barque Hyderee, which has been chartered by Government.

Persian Famine Fund.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, had received up till Saturday Rs. 16,052 on account of the Persian Famine Fund.

The Band of H. M.'s 83rd Regt. arrived here by train from Poona at 6-30 P.M. last night. It is expected that it will be stationed at Colaba for about three months.

Fire.—On Saturday last a fire broke out in a house, stored with camphor, and situated in the Cazee Street. The fire was soon put out by the exertions of the neighbours.

Police Establishment.—We see that Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, has dismissed a number of policemen so as to effect a reduction in the establishment.

Census.—On Sunday, the 21st inst., Rao Saheb Hurdeyram Anoopram, Subordinate Judge of Kuppurwunj, gave a lecture at that station before a large audience about the advantages of taking the census.

Illumination at Rajcote.—We observe that last week there was a grand illumination at Rajcote on account of the joyous tidings received at the station of the birth of a son to the sister of the young Thakore of Rajcote.

A Case for the Sessions.—John Haley and James Mill, Europeans, have been committed by Mr. Lindsey Neil for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing a bottle of beer and a bottle of brandy.

Action on a Promissory Note.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court Judge Spencer gave a verdict against Luxmon Raghoonath, and in favour of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, for Rs. 312, amount of a promissory note dated 5th September 1871.

Suspected of Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Mahomedan named Jan Mahomed was charged with having in his possession a quantity of sugar, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was fined eight rupees.

Alimony.—A Parsee woman named Soonabaee, aged about seventy years, appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, and took out a summons against her husband, aged about 92, named Bomanjee Merwanjee Mowdawalla, whom she charged with refusing to support her.

The Assistant Collector of Surat.—A correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* praises Mr. Bain, Assistant Collector in charge of Bardoli and Mandvi talookas, for visiting the schools of his talookas, examining the students thereof, and for making presents of sweetmeats to the young students at his own expense.

The China and Australian Mail.—Commencing from the 30th instant the mails for China and the Australian colonies, per P. and O. S. N. Company's steamers, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M. on the day of departure, and instead of at 9 A.M. as at present. There will be no after-packet. Registered letters will be received up to 1 P.M.

Lecture about the Persian Parsees.—On Saturday, in the Manockjee Shett's cart, Fort, Mr. Bamonshaw Cowasjee, managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, gave a lecture on the present state of the Persian Parsees, and the great necessity for collecting funds for them. After the lecture over, a good sum was subscribed by those present.

Refusing Maintenance.—The Senior Magistrate was yesterday engaged for some time in Chambers in the investigation of a case in which one Sookrabaee, woman, charged her husband Jugonath Luxon with refusing to maintain her. The complainant was examined, and the case was adjourned for further enquiry. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the complainant; Dr. Dallas for the defence.

Gambling.—Fourteen natives were charged before Mr. Connon yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Crummy, with being found gaming with dice, cards, and money in the Tar Street. All but the second defendant were fined one rupee each, but as they had no money they were each sentenced to a day's imprisonment. The second defendant was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

The Play of "Alladin."—The Guzeratee play of "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp," which has been performed with marked success on several occasions by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, will be reproduced at the Grant Road Theatre to-night. It is a special performance for native families; and many of the educated Parsees will be glad of this opportunity to witness, in the company of their wives and other female relatives, the so-called wonders of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments."

Action for Wages.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, Malsey Meghjee sued Mooljee Wolljee and Co. to recover Rs. 558-1-0, amount due for the plaintiff's wages as muccadum and general manager of defendants' affairs in the trade from 25th October 1870 to 8th December 1871. Mr. D. S. Garud appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Manisty for the defendants. The Court upon the evidence gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 510-8-0 and costs, and certified plaintiff's advocate's costs, Rs. 34.

Famine-Stricken Blind.—Among the destitute Persians who have arrived here from Bunder Abbas are two little blind girls, one aged eight and the other four years. Their case excites great compassion from visitors to the Chowpatty Dhurumsalla. They are greatly attached to each other, and crouch in a corner day and night. They never ask for food or drink, and are both sadly wasted. They say all their sisters were blind. Their present grief seems to have been caused by the fact that their father died a short time ago in Persia, and while being brought to Bombay their mother and brother died on board the steamer. They are being treated for their sight at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the Band of the 33rd Foot will proceed to Bombay, *as soon as possible.—Deccan Herald*, Jan. 29.

Captain Henry Daniell, who has been acting for Colonel Henderson as Superintendent of Police, returned to Ahmednugger yesterday, Colonel Henderson having returned from Madras and taken up the duties of his office.—*Ibid.*

A Child accidentally Drowned.—We regret to hear that the child of one of the railway employés at Lanowlee, named Gearing, was accidentally drowned on Friday afternoon at 5 P.M. It seems that two little boys were playing in a boat which is moored on the lake at Lanowlee, when the boat capsized. One of the boys got out; but the other, a little fellow of five years of age, was drowned before assistance could be obtained. His remains were brought to Poona by the down train on Saturday and buried at 6 P.M.—*Ibid.*

Unveiling of the Queen's Statue.—Two squadrons of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry and a Battery of Royal Artillery will leave Poona this morning for Bombay to take part in the grand and imposing ceremony of unveiling the Queen's Statue, which will take place in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, H. H. the Gaekwar, and other native Chiefs, and the *elite* of the European and native communities, on Thursday, the 8th proximo.—*Ibid.*

The Dhairie Affray.—This case, in which six soldiers of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment complain of having been severely maltreated by the villagers of Dhairie, which is situated at a distance of about six miles from Poona, will again come on for hearing this day before A. G. Fraser, Esq., LL. D., the Railway Magistrate, when it is expected the defence will be brought to a close, although it may probably be a day or two before the magistrate gives his decision on it. In this case thirteen villagers are charged with having committed riot at or near the village of Dhairie, in the Huvaillie talooka of the Poona collectorate, on the 11th of November last, and three of them are also charged with theft, in having deprived some of the soldiers of their weapons and ammunition, and with having stolen the sum of nine annas from one of them. The charges are preferred under sections 147 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code. The affray originated in the fact of one of the soldiers having, as is alleged by the prosecution, accidentally wounded one of the villagers and his wife with small shot whilst firing at some birds in a field of chillies in the immediate vicinity of the village Dhairie. The man seeing himself surrounded by so many soldiers armed with guns, gave an alarm which brought a number of the villagers to his assistance, who, it is alleged by the prosecution, attacked the soldiers, deprived them of their arms, and severely handled some of them with sticks and stones, &c. On the other hand one of the villagers, a young man named Rama bin Vittoo, was severely wounded with small shot, having been totally deprived of the sight of his left eye; another was shot in the left fore-arm; and a third received a severe contused wound on the head. As the case is still *sub judice*, we forbear from all remarks upon it, and we hope to be able to give a full report of the proceedings after it has been disposed of by Dr. Fraser. The case for the prosecution is being conducted by Mr. Narayen Jugonath Bhidey and Mr. Ganesh Wassoodew Josee, at the instance of the officers of H. M.'s 56th Regiment. The villagers are defended by Mr. R. Morgan and Mr. C. W. Allen; thus presenting the curious contrast of two native pleaders prosecuting their own countrymen on behalf of the European soldiers, whilst the natives are being defended by European counsel.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Pearl, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Aden and Jedda with a general cargo and five hundred pilgrims.

The s.s. Lord Clyde, Captain Kingcome, sailed yesterday for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and four hundred and eighty-eight pilgrims.

The ship Red Gauntlet, 1,073 tons, Captain T. Swan, arrived on the 28th instant from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

The s.s. William Corry, 1,323 tons, Captain R. Donaldson, arrived yesterday from Cardiff via the Suez Canal in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The s.s. Nachimoff, 1,313 tons, Captain P. J Grekke, arrived yesterday from Cardiff via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, Captain C. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,576 chests of Malwa opium, 2½ cwts. of elephant teeth, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. Rustomjee. For Singapore—Mr. Maidment.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, Captain William Blake, arrived yesterday from Sydney with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Tomlin, Mr. G. D Sleton, Mr. W. Anton, Mr. Charles Musgrave, Mr. G. Appleby, and one Mahomedan

The ship Mahableshwur, 1,303 tons, Captain Richard Carnay, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,866 bales of cotton, 96 bales wool, 331 cwts of hemp, 47½ tons old iron, 500 cwts of horns, 325 cwts of linseed, 220 cwts of coir yarn, 1,591 cwts of myrabollams.

The s.s. Sphinx, 681 tons, Captain P. Mariovich, arrived on the 28th instant from Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. F. Edwards, Mr. J. de Paderson.

From Suez—Two ladies and one servant, and 1 from Aden fifteen deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.				Jan.—Feb.	Low Water.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	Ft.	In.		H.	M.	Ft.	In.
2	0	m 5	8		8	17	m 4	2
2	19	5	7	Tuesday..... 30	8	54	4	0
2	37	m 5	2		9	31	m 3	6
3	1	a 5	2	Wednesday .. 31	8	58	a 3	6
3	11	m 4	7		9	39	m 3	5
3	53	a 5	1	Thursday 1	9	46	a 2	8
3	53	m 4	0		10	28	m 4	8
4	37	a 5	0	Friday 2	10	49	a 4	3
4	46	m 3	6		11	32	m 5	0
5	29	a 5	3	Saturday.... 3				
5	39	m 3	6		0	8	a 1	3
6	41	a 4	9	Sunday 4	0	49	m 5	8
7	12	m 2	10		1	56	m 1	1
9	2	a 3	1	Monday..... 5

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY forenoon at eleven o'clock an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Old Bank of Bombay (in liquidation) was held in the offices of the New Bank of Bombay. The attendance was not large.

Dr. Dallas moved that Mr. N.Spencer should take the chair. Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Rodgie read the notice calling the meeting, and stated the business to be the consideration of a scheme for forthwith completing the liquidation of the Bank, of which notice was given on 29th July last; to dispose of the business left undisposed of at the meeting of the 2nd day of October last (and the adjournment thereof of the 16th idem); to consider the propriety of adopting legal proceedings against the late directors of the Bank, with the object of recovering from them the moneys alleged to have been lost by their misconduct and negligence in the management of the affairs of the Bank; and to fix and determine the remuneration to be paid to the liquidator since the 2nd October last, &c.

The Chairman—I do not see that we are obliged to take up the business in the order mentioned, and it strikes me the most natural course for us is to first decide as to the propriety of adopting legal proceedings, upon the decision of which the other questions hinge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. G. Macdonald—I quite approve of that suggestion for this reason, that on the last occasion we met the meeting was adjourned to give the shareholders at home an opportunity of considering the subject of legal procedure.

The Chairman—I believe Mr. Rodgie has received a great many letters on the subject, and many of the writers wish him to read their opinions to this meeting.

Mr. Macdonald—I represent a large number of the shareholders of the Bank, and I know that they protest against legal proceedings being taken, and that their general opinion is that their best and only chance of bettering themselves lies in trusting to the justice of Government.

The Chairman—And the Committee at home protest against action, and some of these letters are very strong indeed. I do not believe there has been a letter received on the other side.

Dr. Martin asked if a letter had been received from Mr. Bickerstoth.

Mr. Remington—It appears from the letter of our agent at home, who has taken the opinion of Mr. Jessel on the matter, that amongst many other persons, Mr. Lemesurier and Mr. Bickersteth heard Mr. Jessel's opinion.

Mr. Macdonald—It might be mentioned that what Mr. Cleveland said in support of his case was also laid before them.

Dr. Dallas suggested that as much additional information could not be gained by hearing all the letters read which Mr. Rodgie had received, it would be sufficient just to read over the names of those who had sent letters.

Mr. Rodgie concurred. He said he had received a great many letters, but he would indicate the senders of the principal ones. Letters had been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Home Committee of the Bank, Mr. Law; Mr. Justice Cross, Mr. Justice Melville, Mr. E. P. Robertson, Civil Service, Mr. J. W. Robertson, C. S.; Colonel Salmon, Major Boyd, General Jacob, J. D. Inversarity, H. Newton, C. S. (formerly Judge in the High Court), the executors of W. A. Shaw, &c.

Mr. Macdonald—I think there can be only one opinion that the expressions of feeling contained in these letters leave little doubt as to what course should be adopted. Seeing that the new Solicitor General has now so clearly shown that there is very little probability of success if we took any action against the directors I think it would be only mere waste of money if we did so. I beg to propose:—

"That it is inexpedient to adopt legal proceedings against the late directors of the Bank with the object of recovering from them the moneys alleged to have been lost by their misconduct and negligence in the management of the affairs of the Bank, and that the liquidator be directed to discontinue any such proceedings which may have been instituted."

Dr. Martin had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Macdonald—It should be mentioned that as far as proceedings have gone they were taken by the liquidator upon an indemnity by certain shareholders, and the expenses of the proceedings will have to be borne by these shareholders.

Dr. Dallas—I do not agree with the last opinion of Mr. Macdonald. I think that the thanks of the shareholders are due to those shareholders who at their own expense—

Mr. Rodgie—Mr. Macdonald did not understand that the costs were so trifling, and——

Dr. Dallas—No matter what the costs were. I wish ot express my opinion, and it is this, that the thanks of the shareholders are due to those shareholders who upon their own responsibility and expense filed a plaint upon this subject of legal proceedings, and that, too, solely upon the clear understanding that whether it was to be proceeded with or not would depend upon the opinion of this meeting and the shareholders in England. I think it showed a great deal of public spirit in these men that they should have taken action, and yet were so moderate that they were willing to submit to your opinion whether further action should be taken or not. As to the legal proceedings, I have always held aloof from them personally, from the fact that I am a member of the legal profession. Hitherto I have never expressed an opinion one way or the other; but since this opinion of Mr. Jessel's has been given, I would, for my own part, be inclined to go on with the litigation. I have lost considerably by this Bank, and if it were a matter depending upon myself I would much sooner spend in litigation the trifling shares or dividend I am yet to receive. This is a case that is worth trying, in my opinion, and I should go on and try it.

Mr. Rodgie—I think with Dr. Dallas that seeing the expenses are very trifling, it would be more graceful on the part of the shareholders here to vote what expense has been incurred in keeping the suits alive.

The Chairman—The remark that Mr. Macdonald made at the end of his speech is not referred to in his motion.

Dr. Dallas—But as the remark was made, I thought it but right to express my opinion.

The Chairman—Yes, of course, but I think we had better proceed with the motion, and discuss the other questions afterwards.

The motion was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

Dr. Dallas—In continuation of what I said just now, I propose—"That the liquidator be empowered to pay the taxed costs"——

Mr. Macdonald—But I withdraw all objection as to that.

Mr. Rodgie—Mr. Macdonald, I am sure, did not know the exact amount of costs.

Mr. Remington—But there had better be an expression of opinion upon this point.

Dr. Dallas (continuing)—"As between solicitor and client, of those shareholders at whose request and on whose indemnity the liquidator filed a plaint for the purpose of preventing the statute of limitations running against the claims of the shareholders."

Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Macdonald—Regarding the scheme for liquidation, I propose that this meeting be adjourned until Thursday week at three P.M.; because this is mail day, and it is inconvenient for many of us to be here.

Dr. Dallas—I for one would oppose any adjournment even for an hour. I say that this question has been already sufficiently long before the public. It has been before the public now for some months, and the shareholders here and in England have had every reasonable opportunity of expressing their approval or disapproval of it. Yet no disapproval has been expressed, and I do not see the slightest utility of any further adjournment. I think it is extremely improbable that we should ever command a greater attendance than there is here to-day even though we were to adjourn. The question has been already discussed here——

Mr. Remington—No.

Dr. Dallas—Well, if it has not been discussed, we are not to blame. All that the liquidator is bound to do is to give the shareholders every opportunity for the consideration of the scheme; and if they have not chosen to avail themselves of these opportunities, I for my own part, and on behalf of all those shareholders who have pressed for immediate settlement, and have abandoned all claims against the directors because they wanted immediate settlement, say that there is not the slightest occasion for further adjournment. (Hear, hear.) The object of Mr. Macdonald, I understand, in proposing this adjournment is that there may be further discussion or consideration. I think there has been already most ample time given for such discussion or consideration, and if you adjourn the meeting for ten days, ten weeks, or ten months, the result at the end would be the same. (A voice—"Even ten years perhaps.") There was some excitement when Mr. Cleveland dropped among you that bombshell on a former occasion, but that has all gone now, and the chief wish of the majority of the shareholders and myself is only to close the matter and wipe it as a hideous phantom from our remembrance.

Mr. Macdonald—My chief reason for moving was that there are difficulties regarding this claim which I have not been able to see my way out of, and which require time for their consideration.

Dr. Dallas—I would suggest that Mr. Macdonald put his motion to the vote, however.

Mr. Remington—There is this objection as to that, that unless this scheme be adopted unanimously, the liquidator is advised by counsel that he should not attempt to carry it into effect. Though I see Dr. Dallas in the main that if a final settlement could be arrived at to-day it would be the best course, yet I think that he has perhaps confounded the fact that, while this matter has been discussed several times by the committee of which he was a member, yet as a matter of fact it has never been discussed or considered at any general meeting. At the meeting which was convened for the purpose of considering this question on the 2nd October last, Mr. Cleveland, before it could be put to the meeting, proposed that resolution which afterwards led to the adjournment of the meeting—I mean the resolution that proceedings should be taken against the directors. The scheme has been projected and considered very carefully by the committee, and they have also been advised, no doubt carefully also, by counsel in Bombay on the subject. I myself do not wish to express any opinion upon it, because I think it is a matter which the shareholders, as business men, should decide for themselves. It is, however, a matter of very great importance. You are going out of the direct road, and you are trying to get rid of any further difficulty in winding up the affair by a short cut, so to speak. I do not see that any further light will be thrown upon the matter by any further consideration of it, but if there be any shareholders here who would like to have further time either on behalf of themselves or other shareholders, then I am afraid you must bow to their request. It appears to me that it would be a more satisfactory course if some two or three of the shareholders other than the committee, which consists of very few, would meet with the committee and learn from them more of the facts relating to the scheme; and perhaps it might be also possible to extend conviction in the views already expressed by one counsel if another counsel in Bombay were consulted. I should not like to take the responsibility of saying that the scheme is beyond all doubt free from objections, and that I would take the responsibility if any doubt arose upon it hereafter, and therefore I dare say it would fortify your position very much if you secured the opinion of another leading counsel in Bombay. No doubt there are very grave objections to going into Court to continue the liquidation. One is that the process would involve delay. What that delay would be, it is impossible to tell; but if things went smoothly seven or eight months would be sufficient, although what course would be taken regarding the assets it is impossible to say. This matter is novel in its character. Under ordinary circumstances a liquidator would not like to part with moneys in his hand unless he were perfectly certain of his course. A large proportion of the funds is held in bank notes, and you have the opinion of counsel that the notes are barred. In adopting this scheme you divest yourselves of the assets you now hold to meet liabilities, and you then proceed to dissolve the Bank. The chief question would be whether if the money were all divided now, anything would be left to be brought against the proprietors of the Bank hereafter. That is a matter requiring great consideration. (Hear, hear.) I do not think any harm could be done by adjourning this meeting for ten days with the object of looking into this more closely. It will give the shareholders a better opportunity for satisfying themselves. Dr. Dallas might not think it necessary to have the opinion of another counsel to fortify our position, but I would merely say it would be more advisable and satisfactory.

Dr. Dallas—If it be the case that this scheme cannot be carried out unless we are unanimous, and Mr. Macdonald insists upon his right, then there is an end of the matter. But the scheme has been already three or four months before the public, and Mr. Macdonald should have learned it before this, although, like all merchants, he has had enough ——

Mr. Macdonald—Excuse me, Dr. Dallas. From the first I expressed opposition to the scheme, so it is no new thing with me.

Dr. Dallas—But what I say is this, that it is a pity this objection was not brought forward three months ago. I consider that I have been deceived, along with the other shareholders in England, who abandoned their intention to pursue the directors just because they thought you were going to wind up at once. Certainly if I had expected such a result I would not have acquiesced in this abandonment. If we are to go into Court at all we may as well go in as plaintiffs. I am still of opinion that it is something like a breach of faith with these people at home if we have any longer delay.

Mr. Macdonald—I do not see why I should be accused of breach of faith. This question was only brought before a meeting in November last. (Dr. Dallas—"Whose fault was that?") When this scheme was first brought forward I must say that I did not think it was a scheme advisable for the shareholders to accept. I should be the last to stand out for further delay if I represent a large number of shareholders, and I am as anxious as Dr. Dallas to get the Bank liquidated as soon as possible. At the same time I want a scheme for liquidation which will entirely free these shareholders from any action hereafter. There are creditors of the Bank to be considered as well as shareholders, and it will not do to push through the thing rashly.

Dr. Martin—Can you hold out a hope when it will be settled, supposing we adjourn?

Mr. Macdonald—I think that if this meeting is adjourned, the matter would soon be settled in such a way that the shareholders would not be under obligations hereafter.

Mr. Macdonald's motion, which was seconded by Dr. Martin, was then put to the vote and carried.

Dr. Dallas—At all events, this shall be my last appearance as a shareholder of the Old Bank of Bombay. I am too anxious to get rid of the whole thing to wish to come back.

It was agreed to bring up the matter of remuneration to the liquidator along with the other business at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday.

THE REV. MR. TAYLOR AND THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

(Bombay Guardian, Jan. 27.)

MR. TAYLOR was allowed to carry on his work in Bombay unnoticed, as far as the secular journals were concerned, for two months; but within the last fortnight they have bestowed upon it, if we cannot say a great deal of attention, at least a great deal of their space. Some of the most astonishing misrepresentations have appeared in print. This does not matter much, except to those who utter them; the facts are fast vindicating themselves in the eyes of all who care to know them. It is perhaps worth while to notice the position of one writer; looking at what he supposes to be excitement on the part of those who have lately professed to find Christ, and on the other hand at the ritualistic movement, he concludes that a middle course is the best; *medio tutissimus ibis.* This was the course which commended itself to the Laodiceans, and which was thus referred to by our Lord: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot. So then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth;" and this is the characteristic of much of the piety of our days. Christ calls his people to aggressive work; and if the ordinary soldier needs to be fired by enthusiasm that he may go against the enemy, the soldiers of Christ need to be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. The joy of the Lord is their strength; it is only when the love of God is shed abroad in their heart that they are enabled to speak of Christ to their fellowmen. Many among us, who have been quiet church-members all their days, have just now entered upon such an experience of the love of Christ that they have felt constrained to speak of Him to others; and these others have been impressed by their manifest joy in a way in which they never were before. It has been that there's a great reality in religion, and have actually sought and found the Lord, upon the testimony of those witnesses, just as the Samaritans did when the woman came back from the well with her testimony.

Our leading English journals have been accustomed every now and then to administer a severe rebuke to missionaries and ministers for the comparatively feeble results of their ministry; have reproached them with their want of earnestness and self-sacrifice; their disposition to make themselves comfortable and take things easy, and the like. One would have supposed, from the dignified and severe tone of these reproofs, that the gentlemen who felt it their duty to administer them would be delighted at anything like real aggressiveness and a determined assault upon the religious quiescence of the community. Here, now, in the midst of us is a man who sometimes preaches *eight hours* on the Sunday, and morning and evening, daily, from Monday to Friday, spending much time also in house to house visitation, not connected with any Society, asking and taking nothing from any, except their love, supporting himself, not building up a church for himself, but just seeking by the consecration of all his powers to save the unsaved, and to show Christians the greatness of their vocation, and as soon as he sees a witnessing, rejoicing, consecrated body of Christians in a place, going off to pursue the same work elsewhere, and doing this year after year. Mr. T. does not want the commendations of men, and it is not for him that we speak; but, as we have said, one would have thought that our censurers, so severe upon preachers for their inactivity, unadaptedness, and inefficiency, would hail with unmingled joy one so boldly and successfully aggressive.

The *Indian Statesman* of the 26th has a leading article on this work, the tone and drift of which our readers may gather from the concluding words:—

"If, as we are assured, the result of his work is to make men in reality what they were before only in name, to quicken their thought and conscience, and so to make them in every respect better men and better citizens, we know no reason (apart from the extravagances referred to, which are, after all, mere accidents of the work) why every member of the Christian community should not heartily wish him—God speed!"

Last Monday evening, just as Mr. Taylor had given out the text of his discourse, in the Mazagon theatre, P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, a fire broke out in an adjacent building. Mr T. requested those who might be needed for putting out the fire, to leave, and proposed going on with his service; but as it was found that there was danger of an explosion, the meeting was adjourned to another locality. During the remainder of this week, Mr. T. has been conducting services in a private house in Falkland Road.

Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON.

THE *Indian Mirror* refers in the following complimentary terms to Mr. Rivers Thompson:—

We were disagreeably taken back by the intelligence that Mr. Rivers Thompson, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments, had been compelled by sickness to proceed down the river for a change of air, and that it was likely that on his return he would take a prolonged furlough to Europe for a complete renovation of health and strength. If this be actually necessary, no one could grudge Mr. Thompson his well earned respite from duty. But his departure at this moment from the Secretariat would be a calamity to the country. We are not given to the habit of offering incense to great men, whether in or out of office, but the occasion impels us to express the genuine admiration with which, from what is known to the public of Mr. Thompson's career in the Secretariat, we have learned to regard not only his ability, which is of a high order, but also his scrupulous honesty, his gentleness to those dependent upon him for encouragement and protection, and his unswerving rectitude of purpose. Considering how the Government of India is at present constituted, we cannot help contemplating Mr. Rivers Thompson's retirement from its counsels, even temporarily, with the deepest concern.

ALLOWANCE TO YOUNG CIVILIANS WHO FALL SICK ON ARRIVAL.

(Indian Daily News.)

IF our information is correct, we are called on to invite the public to pity the past sorrows of young civilians, as well as to congratulate them on a successful issue out of all their future difficulties. The question was recently raised whether officers of this class who fall sick after coming out to this country, but before joining any appointment, are entitled to any subsistence allowance. (If they would only wait and fall sick a day or two after joining some appointment, no difficulty, we suppose, would arise.) An able Secretary, anxious to husband the resources of the Empire, was of opinion that, in the absence of any definite rule, no subsistence allowance could be granted, and this opinion was endorsed by some members of Council. The Governor-General, however, very happily came to the rescue,—a fact which clearly establishes the necessity of having large-hearted Governors in India. In a minute recorded on the subject, His Excellency is said to have observed that many young civilians on first coming out to this country are "exceedingly poor," and would in many cases be obliged in the absence of some allowance, either to return to England or to starve in India; and that some rule should be framed for the grant of subsistence allowances to officers placed in such circumstances. While welcoming this liberal ruling, we can only hope that the cases with which a generous Viceroy has pointed his argument are hypothetical.

POONA GARRISON RACE MEETING—1872.

STEWARDS.—Major Hills, Sappers and Miners; Captain Sadlier, R. A.; Captain Stack, 1st Light Cavalry; Captain Wood, 56th Regiment; Captain Bulkley, 2nd Grenadiers; Captain Affleck, 1st Grenadiers; Captain DeVernet, A. D. C.; Lieut. E. L. Elliott, Honorary Secretary.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY 1872.

The second day's races was still more largely attended than the first, and the afternoon's sport was very good. We congratulate the stewards and the honorary secretary on the success of this extra race meeting, which was acknowledged on all sides to have gone off capitally. Taking place as it did at this dull season of the year, it was well deserving of the hearty support of the lovers of the sport in this community. We are sorry, however, to find that it was not so well supported in the matter of funds as the stewards had a right to expect when they undertook the carrying out of the arrangements. They ought to have been well backed and not cramped in their movements by pecuniary considerations. We trust that next year it may be better supported by the Poona public. We quite concur with what our local contemporary said in his issue of Saturday last, that those who decide only to support one race meeting in the year should support the one got up in the cold season, as the monsoon meeting has always plenty of funds at its command and numbers of people to support it. The Garrison Sky Races, on the contrary, are quite dependent on the subscriptions which may be forthcoming at the time. The Chief of Jumkhundee set a good example, which might have been followed by other gentlemen of wealth and rank in the native community.

The racing on Saturday afternoon was as follows:—

1ST RACE.—The Scurry.—Rs. 75 added. ½ mile heats without dismounting; for Arabs, country-breds, and Casters, C. W. over 10 st. Entrance Rs. 10.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Elliott's ..... b ch gold Pasha, late The Doctor	10 8 Owner 1 1
Mr. Stace's ..... b a g h Chieftain	10 0 Mr. Gaye 2 2
Captain Charles' ..... g a h Cricket	10 0 Owner 3 3
Mr. Jones' ..... ch a g Hope	10 0 Owner 4 4
Mahomed Beg's ..... b a h Bahadoor ...	10 0 Ramu 5 0

It will be seen that five horses came to the post. In both the heats Pasha led from end to end and won pretty easily, Cricket finishing up pretty close in each heat. At the close of the second heat our sporting Moonshee's horse Bahadoor bolted and went straight home, to the amusement of the spectators. He evidently thought it was high time to be going when Pasha won the day.

Time—1st Heat, 27½ sec.; 2nd Heat, 27 sec.

2ND RACE—The Selling Stakes—For all horses. Weight for value, Rs. 500 to carry 11 st.—7 lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under—Rs. 100 added. Entrance 1 G. M. ½ mile. The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race, any excess of his entered value to go to the fund.

	st. lbs.
Nazer Shaw's ..... bau m Ozra	10 4 Captain Stack 1
Colonel Graves' ..... b c b p Champagne Charlie	9 4 Mr. Gaye 2
Captain Heyland's ... g a geld Skipper	10 7 Owner 3
Mahomed Beg's ..... b a h Bahadoor	10 0 4

In this race Champagne Charlie at once took the lead, and at the quarter mile post was three or four lengths in advance, when the Australian mare, ridden by Captain Stack, was resolutely called upon, to which call she answered most gamely, caught Champagne Charlie at the ropes, and made the game pretty easily by a length.

Time—57s.

3RD RACE.—The Zaroastrian Purse.—Rs.—— presented by some Parsee gentlemen. For all horses. Entrance 2 G. M. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.
Capt'n Affleck's ..... g a h Royal Duke.	10 10 Mr. Elliott 1
Nazer Shaw's ..... g a h Alexander ..	9 4 Capt. Charles. 2
Colonel Graves' ..... g a g Electric	9 10 Mr. Gaye 3

This race, the great event of the day, in which much interest was felt as the terms had been altered and it had been made a handicap, was a splendidly contested one. After one attempt at starting, the horses were made a good start further, Electric immediately taking the lead, closely followed by Alexander. Royal Duke, in spite of the heavy weight he carried, lying back, rounding the last corner, drew up, passed Electric, and took the lead. Fifty yards from home Alexander was brought up with a fine rush, and a most exciting finish took place. But Royal Duke, despite the top weight, won a good race by a short head, Alexander making a good second.

Time—2m.

4TH RACE.—The Arab Hack Stakes.—For all *bonafide* Arab hacks. Rs. 100 added, 1 G. M. Entrance. CW over 10st. 7 lbs. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Elliott's ..... g a g The Aga	10 7 Owner 1
Mr. Martin's ..... b a h Florican	10 7 Owner 2
Captain Heyland's ... g a g Skipper	10 7 Owner 3

There was no lottery for this race. Florican led till a quarter of a mile from home, when the Aga, which was very judiciously ridden, came up, and at the ropes collared him. From here both horses ran in very gamely, the Aga, lasting the longest, won by half a length.

Time—2m. 5s.

5TH RACE.—The Whim.—For all horses. Weight for age and inches. W. I. T. C. standard raised 1 st., Rs. 100 added. Entrance 1 G. M. ½ mile.

	st. lbs.
Mr. Elliott's ..... b ch geld Pasha, late The Doctor	10 8 Owner 1
Colonel Graves' ..... g a g al Electric	9 7 Mr. Gaye 2
Captain Affleck's ..... b a m Ozra	9 13 Mr. Sullivan. 3
Nazer Shaw's ..... b au m Ozra	11 9 Capt. Bulkley. 4
Mahomed Beg's ..... g a g Khushundam b	10 2 Captain Stack. 0

This last race on the card had five horses entered for it. After running a quarter mile the Pasha went to the front and, increasing his lead, won in a canter by three lengths. Electric, 2nd, would not think have won it had the race been a quarter of a mile longer.

Time—1m. 28s.

So ended the last day of the Garrison Sky Races. We trust when next we come to record the events of the day at this season, we shall have the pleasure of adding that the cold weather Race Meeting of 1873 was the best supported meeting which had been held for many years. We shall then feel that the Poona public are worthy of the good adjuncts which we give them. We must not forget to mention that the fine band of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment discoursed sweet music to us at the races on Saturday afternoon. Colonel Brown deserves our warmest thanks for this welcome addition to our afternoon's pleasure.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE POLICE OF AGRA.—An Agra correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says—"I have to relate, on reliable authority, the occurrence recently of a midnight fire in the city under the very eyes of the police who, for obvious reasons, withheld interference. Clubs, I believe, were the weapons used, and the contest was well sustained on both sides; but whether it was protracted or of short duration, I did not hear."

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 6th January, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 7,307-7-0, and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 9,686-3-0, making together Rs. 16,993-10-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 101 2-0. During the corresponding period, in the year 1871, the receipts were Rs. 15,477-7-0, or an average receipt per mile, Rs. 92 2 6.

WE have been informed that the Secretary of State has lately forwarded to the Indian Government 12 copies of a work on Chinese Materia Medica and Natura History by Dr. F. P. Smith, for the Medical Department in this country, or for distribution in such manner as may be considered desirable.—*Daily Examiner*, Jan. 27.

THE CALCUTTA CENSUS.—We are afraid that the Census Returns made on the 25th instant will be far from complete. No form was sent to our office, and, on making enquiries yesterday morning, we were told that nearly half a dozen of our devils residing in Calcutta did not know that a census had been taken. No gentleman complained to us that the form was left at his house at midnight of the 25th. If these instances are samples of the way in which the forms were distributed in Calcutta the return will be quite valueless.

DR. TONNER'S REPORT.—If the Justices have received the report which Dr. Tonnere, the Health Officer, was called upon to submit, of the nature of the fever which has been prevalent in the city during the current season—would it be a breach of confidence to lay it before the public? Probably it is one of the functions of the scientific Doctor on such occasions to make his knowledge available for the common welfare. No object would be served by deferring publication till the subject lost its interest with the still-suffering community. If the learned Doctor has not complied with the requisition, or the report be unworthy of public notice, it might be a comfort to know the reason why.—*Indian Mirror.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Earnings during week ending 13th January 1872, £57,073-10-5; per mile open, £44-11-9; corresponding week last year, £43,458-1-5; per mile open, £33-19-4: increase £13,615-9; per mile open, £10-12-5. Earnings from 1st January 1872 to 13th January 1872, £113,954-15-2; from 1 st January 1871 to 14th January 1871, £87,878-17-1; increase £25,075-18-1. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings during week ending 13th January 1872, £4,162-19-7; per mile open, £18 13-4; corresponding week last year, £2,182-4-5; per mile open, £9-15-9; increase, £1,980-15-2; per mile open, £8-17-7. Earnings from 1st January 1872 to 13th January 1872, £6,926-7-0; from 1st January 1871 to 14th January 1871, £4,692-18-11; increase £2,233-8-1.

HAILSTORM AT MEERUT.—Meerut was visited on Wednesday afternoon by a terrific thunderstorm, with a deluge of rain, and hail of a size which the oldest inhabitant does not remember having seen in the Meerut district. The delicate blossoms adorning peach-trees and other fruit-trees were destroyed instantly. Thus as the hailstorm increased, slender branches were broken by thousands. There can be no doubt but the crops have been most seriously injured. On Thursday, at noon, after an interval of 17 or 18 hours, masses of hailstones, from six inches to a foot in depth, remained as solid ice in sheltered spots. Some of the hailstones were as large as a small orange. Such lightning as blazed from 4 to 9 o'clock P.M. is very rarely seen. We may expect to hear of much damage to gardens, fields, walls and buildings. Meerut mall was like a river. Many compounds were like tanks. Boats might have floated from wall to wall.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 27.

THE CENSUS of British-born subjects that was taken last June shows a total of 8,320 souls for Calcutta, and 14,319 souls for the rest of the territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Of the grand total, 22,639, the males number 14,938 and the females 7,701. The males thus compose about two-thirds of the British-born population. The more accurate ratio are 194 males to every 100 females. Of the grand total, again, those born in England number 6,874, in Scotland 1,449, in Ireland 2,580; while those born in India amounted to 10,529 or 46 per cent. of the whole. Of the males 3,685 are married, 10,555 are unmarried, and 404 are widowers; of the females, 2,904 are wives, 4,031 are single, and 389 are widows. 3,052 persons are under 20 years of age; 7,277 between 20 and 30; 4,648 between 30 and 40; 1,557 between 40 and 50, and 977 over the latter age.—*Ibid.*

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Dinner of the Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association took place on Monday evening last at the Town Hall, Calcutta. The hall was very tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and contributed very materially to the general effect. Upwards of one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a dinner provided by the Great Eastern Hotel Company in their usual excellent style. The Town Band played a selection of popular airs during dinner and between the toasts. Several part-songs were also excellently rendered by a number of professional gentlemen and members of the Association.

The speeches occupy fourteen columns of the *Englishman*, and from the report of that journal we select the following:—

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in reply to the toast of his health, said—Worshipful Master, Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have great difficulty in addressing you after the very flattering terms which have been used by the gentleman who proposed this toast. At all events, I may express to you my very hearty thanks for the kindly manner in which you have received it. I feel, gentlemen, and I am sure you feel, that I have need of support and encouragement. The gentleman who has preceded me has told you that the place which I have the honour of holding in Bengal, is one of no ordinary difficulty and burden. It has fallen upon me to do my utmost to govern this great province of Bengal. It has fallen upon me to govern very diverse races, whose social habits, lives, and customs are very different. It has fallen upon me to govern a great native race in respect of whom I have had very considerable experience. It has fallen upon me to administer the government of this part of India, in which there is a great European community. I can assure you, gentlemen, that to govern diverse races under the same laws and rules is a difficult task. What I have heard and what I have seen convinces me that I shall be judged by intelligent judges, to whose good opinion I must first of all look—that of my fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I am a great believer in race. I am, at the same time, one of those who think that there must be equal justice dealt out to all alike, but, at the same time, I can assure you that I fully appreciate the great and noble qualities of my fell w countrymen. With regard to the natives of the country, though they may be equal in intelligence, they are far behind in energy. No one appreciates more than I do the energy of my fellow-countrymen displayed in many parts of the world, and nowhere more so than in India. I feel sure from personal experience that my fellow-countrymen of all men, are best dealt with by speaking to them practical honest truth (Applause.) The period of my administration has been somewhat short, but I have travelled through various provinces under this great Government, and I will say this, that whether I have had to deal with commercial men in Calcutta, whether I have had to deal with tea-planters in Assam, whether I have had to deal with indigo-planters in Behar, I have always found that when I spoke to them as man to man fairly and frankly, and have kept nothing back, they have met me in an equally candid and fair spirit. I have found that they are men who could listen to the truth spoken to them, men who could equally speak the truth to me. Above all, I find it well thus to deal with the Scotchmen, who are so numerous. There may be differences when I come face to face with my countrymen, and discuss those differences which may arise, when I treat them in this way, and not through a press which must put things strongly, if only for sensation. I find that we come to understand one another, I find that my countrymen are men who are willing to give and take as I trust I am able to give and take, and to confess that which may be wrong, as all men are liable to wrong. I find that when I take a thing once with a man, and say, "I yield so much' you also yield so much," that they have respected the reasons which have influenced me, and that we two do not unfrequently ground at conclusion which has satisfied all parties. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, it is not for myself, who is somewhat in the position of a man who has recently buckled on his armour, to boast. I am not as those who take their armour off. I hope and believe that I have done my utmost to put things straight and keep them straight when I can. Still I feel that there must be many failings and deficiencies, and that I have the utmost need of your indulgence. I must also say this, that I do not deprecate—rather I court—criticism. I am not one of those thin-skinned men who take too much to heart the hard things said about them. I like to extract the grains of wheat from among a good deal of chaff. (Applause.) There is a good deal of chaff along with the wheat, but I trust to gather all the wheat and reject the chaff. I beg to return to you my earnest and most heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me. Cheers.

Sir Richard Temple, in acknowledging the toast of "The Legislative Council of India," said—Gentlemen, —On the occasion of the last anniversary dinner just two years ago, and on previous anniversaries, I have endeavoured to convey some notion of the course of our legislation. On this occasion I shall not trouble you with more than the briefest resume of what has been done within the last two years. The period will be found to have been a busy one. In the general want of public improvement several large measures have been passed, such as the Land Improvement Act, for facilitating the application of capital to agriculture; the Local Public Works Act, for the judicious concession of States loans for municipal improvement; the Act regarding canals for irrigation in the Punjab, embodying great principles applicable to many parts of India; the Paper Currency Acts, enlarging the limit of investment, and legalizing notes of low denomination; the Act for regulating emigration; the Act for introducing a reform in weights and measures; the Act for controlling the tribes of criminals by profession. In the same period there has been revision of the law regarding several branches of the revenue, such as the Punjab Land Revenue Act, a model for legislation of that description; the Acts relating to the excise in Northern India; the customs tariff; and the Local consolidation of several provinces connected on the new scheme, provincial finance; and, lastly, the legislation regarding taxes on income. In connexion with the judicial administration in the same period have been passed there the Acts regarding the constitution of the civil courts in Bengal and Oudh; the validity of Hindu wills and the registration of assurances; the limitation of suits, a piece of legislation not surpassed as regards care and comprehensiveness by any enactment passed of recent years. But, as you know, gentlemen, the Acts passed represent only a part of the labours of the legislative department. There are, of course, many pieces of great workmanship still in hand, such as the Evidence Bill, the Punjab Laws Bill, the Amendment of the Criminal Procedure and the Inland Customs Bill, the Brahmo Marriage Bill and the Indian Contract Bill. These and other inchoate measures promise to afford many topics for congratulation on future anniversaries like the present. Speaking in an assembly of Englishmen in India, I may observe, in reference to objections that have been urged in some quarters, that there is no intention of interfering at all with trial by jury in the Presidency towns. On the other hand, there is the intention of affirming (what does now appear to be certain) that a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the European British subjects runs into every corner of British dominion in this country. Gentlemen, it is said by many that there is over-legislation. I am sanguine, from the way in which this toast is always given here, that you are not of that opinion. A full answer to that objection can only be had this way; I challenge any person to point, if he can, to any Act that has been passed, unless it was wanted or before it was wanted. It seems to be forgotten that while new laws are passed according to the requirements of the present and the future, old obsolete enactments of the past are being cleared away. Few people are fully aware of the vast extent to which our laws in India have of late been simplified. If becomes literally a statistical operation to count up the laws that even within the last four or five years have been repealed—as regular a measure of the innocents"—but nevertheless great relief to the public. I have been at the pains to ascertain gentlemen, for your satisfaction, that the number of these obsolete thus swept away amounted to six hundred and eighty-one. We sometimes hear the "catch-phrase" of hasty legislation, and of laws being improperly passed in sessions at Simla. Wherever the charge of haste has been made, it will always be found that the measure had been pending for a long period and had been referred to every party interested in it. Whenever a law has been passed at Simla, it will be found either that the measure related to the provinces where Simla is situated, or that the circumstances otherwise rendered the place and time specially appropriate for passing the measure. So much for my response to the special purport of the toast. But, gentlemen, as the proposer has been kind enough to allude to finance in terms which evince discrimination and public spirit, I must acknowledge that compliment by a few words of reply. I regret the differences of opinions which have often existed between the department which I represent and several sections of the public in this country. If any of you, gentlemen, differ with us, you will at least believe in the sincerity of our convictions. And, if so, you will hardly be surprised if our advice and action appear to be short-sighted. I avow our object to be to ensure that the public income shall by a moderate amount exceed the ordinary expenditure; and in the sense to chain—if not victory—at least surplus to our standards. We hope also to attain that object, not by any subterfuges or technical devices for shifting the burden from the present to the future, but by a severe and uncompromising method of keeping and exhibiting the public accounts. And, gentlemen, I ask you—what are the broad features of the case? Is there not a real substantial surplus in our finance? Is not the treasury full of money? Is not our public credit high in the market—not indeed the first or second in the world, but still a respectable rank in the forces rank, in the stock list of the nations? Again, do not many of our arrangements promote the interests of commerce? Have our cash balances lain idle in vaults, or have they been judiciously utilized through the banking agency, in order to fructify through it monetary transactions of this metropolis? Has not our paper currency often proved of signal convenience to trade on occasions of magnitude? Again, though there are blots in our tariff, which we would gladly see removed if possible, still, I would ask, within the time of us present, what industry has been oppressed, what production has been injured? Is not our tariff generally, if not entirely, in accord with sound principles? Are not our customs duties amongst the lightest in the world? Further, though our resources are not so elastic as might be hoped, still the revenues are well sustained. Though State capital is largely laid out upon material improvement, still the ordinary charges of the Government show a tendency to mount upwards is repressed. It is sometimes said that the financiers do not sufficiently strive to reduce expenses. Those who say so little know the daily, almost hourly, warfare which we wage with expenditure in every direction, and what an uphill contest we have to maintain. Gentlemen, I say all this not boastfully, but only appealing to general facts, and awaiting quietly the ultimate verdict of public opinion, as to whether that verdict shall be favourable or in the end unfavourable,—there will be no difference in the satisfaction I always have in meeting you, gentl